



GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S IOLANTHE

opened its three-day run last night in Moyse. Hall. Nicholas Gmur and Lynda Mickleborough are the shepherd and shepherdess in the Savoy Society's production, directed by Ian Nelson. A political and social satire in fairy tale format, the operetta gibes at the English Court of Chancery and the House of Lords with a burlesque of both the Wagnerian heroine and the Victorian Lady in the role of the Fairy Queen.

"American Empire" conference subject

The bi-monthly journal *Canadian Dimension* is holding a conference on "Canada and the American Empire" this weekend at Sir George Williams University's Hall Building.

Tonight's opening session will feature addresses by Robert Engler ("The American Empire: Past, Present and Future") and Andre Gunter Frank ("The American Empire in Asia, Africa and Latin America").

Tomorrow morning, McGill's Gad Horowitz will speak on "Nationalism and Socialism", followed by Jacques Yvan-Morin on "Quebec, The American Empire and the Future of Canada".

The final session Sunday afternoon will be a panel discussion on political action and Canadian independence with Douglas, Quebec NDP leader Robert Cliche, former provincial cabinet minister Rene Levesque, Canadian Union of Students President Doug Ward, *Dimension* editor C. W. Gonick, and several others.

Registration for the conference will take place tonight in the Hall Building from 7:30 8:30 pm. The fee for students is \$1 and \$5 for the general public.

Rehabilitation conference

A New York lawyer whose work involves the rehabilitation of social misfits in Harlem is trying to find support for a three day conference to be held here in Montreal.

Hassan el Sayeed, lawyer for the "Urban League of Greater New York," hopes that the Students' Society of McGill University will sponsor one of the three days of a conference on "positive mores", a positive approach towards the rehabilitation of the high school drop-out.

Hassan's work involves approximately 450 youngsters from 17 to 20 years of age. The Urban league aims at guiding these teenagers through 'street academics,' prep schools, and, eventually, to college.

Hassan hopes to hold the conference on the 16, 17 and 18 of March with the support of the Students' Council. Presented will be a two hour show, a dance, and art.

L'Université de Montréal is sponsoring one day of the conference, on the 16th of March.

Congress of CSESQ split over syndicalism

By ROBERT de JEAN

A major split in the ranks of Quebec students became apparent at the Congress of Science and Engineering Students of Quebec, held at Université Laval this weekend.

The CSESQ, which groups most provincial university students in these fields, held long heated discussions over syndicalism, and the question of whether Scientists and Engineers should form unions to fight for higher salaries and better working conditions.

Delegates fought for over an hour over a resolution which condemned labour unions for these groups for restricting individual freedom and also proposed the maintenance of the Law of Supply and Demand. Science students generally opposed the motion which drew strong support from Engineers, who argued that a union meant loss of professional status and held back advancement of the good worker.

However Ecole Polytechnique of the U. of M. broke with the other engineers. With this support, the motion was first weakened and then defeated.

A later motion, opposing affiliation of Science and Engineering unions with "workers" labour unions was also defeated.

160 delegates from Laval, U

de M, Sherbrooke, Loyola, Sir George and McGill (which had 40 delegates — 20 in Science and 20 in Engineering) attended the Congress. The Congress is split 50-50 between Science and Engineering delegates and this division greatly increased the problem. Dr. H. Rocke Robertson, Principal of McGill, is Honorary President of the Congress.

The major worry of the McGill delegation, a split along French-English lines over the question of improving research in Quebec, did not develop. A motion demanding that Quebec opt out of the National Research Council of Canada was rejected as being out of order and a series of motions praising NRC and urging the Quebec government to further encourage research through a similar, politically independent, committee were passed easily.

The Congress also condemned proposals to set uniform courses in first year science and engineering across the province as preventing necessary flexibility.

(Continued on page 2)

SGWU cafeteria: prices up

The Director of Food Services at Sir George Williams University has announced an increase in food prices in the cafeteria for the coming year.

Don McPhie listed the natural price increase in food, rising labor costs, and the loss which has to be compensated as reasons for the raise.

McPhie also noted that much cafeteria equipment had been stolen, increasing the deficit. He dismissed the idea of student help in the cafeteria because "We've found them to be unreliable. Of the students who started with us only three have remained".

McPhie made it clear that the Faculty Club was in no way involved in the financial problems faced by the student part of the cafeteria. The greatest problem facing the Food Services is the widespread card-playing which McPhie claims the Students' Council has done nothing to stop.

"I am forced to be the Bogey Man, because I have to tell the students to stop playing cards in order to let other students have a place to sit and eat," he said.

McPhie also mentioned the use of floormen as policers but said that "we don't want to use force in the cafeteria."

Sholzberg says elections show student interest in real issues

by GEORGETTE JASEN

Sharon Sholzberg, immediate past President of the Students' Society, described Wednesday's election results as indicating that students are interested in the serious issues of the day as well as in being provided with "mere amusements".

However, she also expressed the hope that both can be achieved by one administration. She said that it could have been predicted that after a year of status quo student government students would return to activism, but that she wouldn't have expected them to do it quite so strongly.

Peter Smith was elected President with an overwhelming majority of the votes cast. Mark Wilson and Danny Trevick were chosen External and Internal Affairs Vice Presidents, respectively.

"This year," she added, "a guy who wanted to destroy external affairs was External Affairs Vice President. I am glad to see the students realized this and this year opted for an active external affairs department."

Commenting on proposed changes in the running of the

Students' Society and the Union Miss Sholzberg said, "it is best not to talk about changing the system until you know about it."

She said that before she took office she, too, wanted many reforms. But when she assumed the Presidency she found that the main reason for any inefficiency that exists is that "the people running things are students who can only devote part of their time to their extra-curricular duties."

"It is the students who run the Union, who do the hiring and firing. It's the people who are complaining about the mess who are creating it."

Although she said she is in favor of a permissive rather than restrictive Union, "whatever that means", the former President said that this implies reliance on the student to recognize his in-

dividual responsibility rather than to be subject to enforced rules. She called it "part of activism" to trust students to recognize their responsibility to their community.

The lack of "credible opposition" to Peter Smith was blamed for the relatively small turnout at the polls. Miss Sholzberg also blamed general student apathy saying, "most students don't care about student government because they don't understand how important student government has become and what an important group students have become in the community."

(Continued on page 7)

LAST DAILY

This is the last regular Daily for the year. However, a special issue will appear next Friday.

Classified

HOUSING

PALATIAL ten room student apartment has vacancy. Semi-furnished room, good peer group, modern kitchen, bath and shower. \$30 monthly. 849-2656.

MALE TO SHARE apartment in Ottawa for summer. Please phone 489-2867.

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Be perfectly groomed, poised, sure of yourself, every day. Don't let differences in days of the month exist for you. All it takes is switching to Tampax tampons — the easier, neater way.

Made by the world's leading manufacturer of internal sanitary protection, they never interfere. They leave no wrinkles or bulges. They free you to dress in style, tub bathe, shower, even swim, whenever you choose. Dainty and feminine to use, the disposable silken-smooth container-applicator insures quick, correct insertion.

Tampax tampons are the confident way for millions of women everywhere who insist on being at their best at all times. Why not you, too?



TAMPAX TAMPONS ARE MADE ONLY BY CANADIAN TAMPAX CORPORATION LTD., BARRIE, ONTARIO.

WANTED: 3 room apartment from April 15 - September. Preferably in St. Lambert area or vicinity. Please call 735-0810 after 7.

FOR RENT FURNISHED 5 1/2 apartment from May to August incl. Has two double, one single bed. Call 684-0705.

LOOKING FOR GIRL to share 4 1/2 apartment with two French Canadian girls in Cote des Neiges. At night: 731-5305; Daytime: 731-6488, Miss Michaud.

FEMALE NEEDS APARTMENT immediately. Will share or take lease — 1 1/2 or 2 rooms, near McGill. 842-0334, Room East -214.

FOR SALE

DESK, reconditioned, single pedestal, office type. 8 1/2 x 42" x 33". Cost \$60 will sell for \$30. 266-1819.

ONE PAIR KOFIX SKIS, Elan poles, Tyrol boots, size 11 1/2, used twice. For information call 844-5501.

ADMIRAL MONO AUTOMATIC portable record player. Phone 288-6044 after 6 pm.

PHILLIPS TAPE RECORDER, compact midsize, brand new. Seven special cartridge tapes provided. Also batteries. Willing to bargain. Phone 845-7814 after 6.

SPANISH GUITAR 3 months old and in perfect condition. \$60. Phone Paul, 849-4171 - room 508, after 6.

WANTED

USED MOTOR BICYCLE in good condition. Ask for Myer: 737-1696.

BANJO - five string. Call Gary, 484-5996.

LOST

VAN WOODS GOLD PENNANT WATCH, Friday, Feb. 24, between Arts Bldg. and R.V.C. Kindly phone D. Ludlow, 842-0526. Reward.

WOULD THE PERSON WHO ACCIDENTALLY took a black briefcase outside the Engineering Library, please return notes and contents to lost and found department.

LIGHT BROWN BRIEF CASE and black leather mitts, vicinity Drummond, MacGregor, Peel. 935-9002 or 873-2317.

BROWN PLASTIC CASE containing ID card, citizenship card, blood donor card, in Arts or Leacock Building between 3 and 4 pm Wednesday, March 1; finder please call 482-3757.

Typing

SECRETARY WITH THIRTEEN YEARS experience willing to do any kind of typing at home. Accuracy and neatness assured. Call Mrs. Matthews: 672-5792.

EXPERIENCED TYPIST WILLING to type theses, term papers, notes, etc., at home. For information call after 6 pm, 766-2130.

Rides

LIFT REQUIRED to Quebec City by needy South African student. Anytime Friday or Saturday. Leave note at information desk, Student Centre for Howard Garsh.

RIDE WANTED TO BOSTON Friday, March 10. Return March 12 or 13. Will share usuals. Please call 484-8607.

RIDE WANTED FOR TWO, all or part way to San Francisco in early summer. Share driving and gas. Sue, 844-8182.

RIDE WANTED TO MIAMI just after finals. Share expenses, etc. Phone Elaine or Dahlia, 849-1040.

PASSENGER WANTED for three week trip down eastern seaboard to Florida and up Mississippi Valley. Frank, 844-0065, room 213.

Miscellaneous

NUDES WILL BE ACCEPTED for the 100th Annual Camera Club photo exhibition at the Union switchboard until March 3 — photographs also.

BUDDY KAYE ORCHESTRAS, Reg'd. Orchestras of all sizes, music for all occasions. Telephone 748-8370.

PARKING SPACE FOR RENT in heated garage, for March, April. Mountain just below MacGregor. Call 845-5095 or McGill ext. 455.

SPANISH 100 "LA MURELLA", Page by page vocabulary notes. Available at Academic Book Store, 1026 Sherbrooke W. (near Peel). Price: 75¢.

CHESS CLUB, election of officers, Wed. March 8 in Student Union.

DOES GOD GRADE ON THE CURVE? If he does, I'll make it. But he doesn't. For information on final finals hear Dave MacInnes — Union Ballroom, 1 pm, March 6-10.

CELEBRATE CANADA'S CENTENNIAL: McGill Choral Society presents Canada's Centennial History in Song. Sat. Mar. 11, 8:15 pm., Redpath Hall.

POEMS, SHORT STORIES, ESSAYS, PLAYS, for new magazine. Submit to Jim Desson, 12471 Chaumont St., Pierrefonds.

MOTHER'S HELPER WANTED FOR GOOD HOME IN CHOMEDEY. Three children. Free room and board, plus small salary. Race and colour immaterial. 681-3679.

JEAN-PAUL BELMONDO is coming! See "That Man From Rio" March 6 and 7 at 8 pm, in L-132. 50¢.

SAUL FRENKEL said I wouldn't put in the last ad; but here it is, and it's even 5 words over the maximum. Best regards, Howie.

BONNY AND FERDINAND: Cold and calculated temptations are coming. I'll be in touch.

THE MUSIC SOCIETY PRESENTS: two Glenn Gould Films — On and Off the Record — Friday, March 3, Leacock Bldg., Room 219, 1-2 pm.

GIRLS WANTED for part time modelling. Must be size 12. Possible full time summer employment. Call Mr. R. MacCallum, 845-1112.

CURLING CLUB ELECTION MEETING changed to Monday, at 1 pm, in Arts W-5. Party postponed.

Congress...

(Continued from page 1)

but did urge an inter-university committee to facilitate students who wish to change university before their degree.

A resolution that the Congress become a committee of UGEQ was, after very little discussion, tabled.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Historical Society is sponsoring Dr. D.C. Savage, Associate Professor of History at Loyola, in a lecture on "Mau Mau" next Wednesday at 8 pm in the Council room of the Leacock Building. Admission is free.

Professor Savage is Editor of the Canadian Journal of African Studies, and has made several trips to Africa on behalf of the Canada Council. He received his BA from McGill and his PhD from London.

Bill 25

Students for a Democratic University are holding an open meeting to discuss Bill 25 next Wednesday at 1 pm in Leacock 26.

Several prominent speakers will be present, including John Perkas, President of the Quebec Federation of Home and School Associations. Anyone concerned is invited to attend, and to help plan a concrete program to be carried out during the summer.



THE ALE THAT GOES WITH ACTION



WHAT'S WHAT

CARDIOVASCULAR FILM FESTIVAL

Tomorrow at 10:05 am, the Fourth Cardiovascular Film Festival Supplement, sponsored by the Department of Physiology, will be shown in the Physiology Demonstration Theatre, room 1027.

SANDWICH THEATRE

Sandwich Theatre will present *Impromptu*, a play by Tad Mosel, next week, March 6 through 10 at 1:10 in the Union Theatre.

Following the "all the world is a stage" tradition, this one-acter follows four characters who have been called to an ordinary theatre to act, but who end up playing themselves. The cast of last year's *Come Come* revue will present the last of this year's productions of Sandwich Theatre, *Squeeze, Don't Pull*, in the week of March 13 through 17.

HUMANIST FELLOWSHIP OF MONTREAL

Professor Laurier Lapierre will speak on "French Canadian Nationalism, A Humanistic Dilemma", Wednesday, March 8 at 8:15 pm in the Salon Joliet of

the Queen Elizabeth Hotel. Admission is 75¢ for students and members of HFM and \$1 for everyone else.

THE MONTREAL SOCIETY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

"The Excavation at Aphrodisias in Caria", the inaugural lecture of The Montreal Society of the Archaeological Institute of America, will be given by Prof. Kenan T. Erim of New York University Tuesday, March 14, at 8 pm in the Fine Arts Auditorium, Arts Building, West Wing 215.

Centennial music

Two students in the Faculty of Music have been named as the first winners of the Canada-wide Centennial Student composers Competition.

John Hawkins and Hugh Hartwell, both 22, studying composition under Professor Itzvan Anhalt, have been chosen equal winners in the instrumental category of the competition sponsored by Second Century Week, the major centennial program for the students of Canada's universities, colleges and technical institutes.

Simulation exercise

Decision-making game

A world politics simulation exercise will take place on campus on the week-end of March 11 and 12.

In the game, students will fill the roles of decision-makers of the major states and will respond to events in the world as they occur. The exercise will be a model of world politics — not of the United Nations.

The exercise will be sponsored by the Department of Economics and Political Science and will be coordinated by Professor Jerome Laulich, who was formerly on the staff of the Canadian Peace Research Institute. Laulich has directed similar games for the Swedish Defence Ministry, and for uni-

versities in Britain and the United States.

The Department of Political Science is calling for participants from among the student body. They require (1) twelve national delegates, who must have some familiarity with international relations, (2) two administrative co-ordinators, preferably senior or graduate students, (3) ten couriers, preferably young women, (4) six newspapermen, (5) four radio announcers.

Those who are interested are asked to see Professor Noble in L421 on any day between 11 am and 12:30 pm.

Debaters elect president

The McGill Debating Union this week elected "Gold A" debater George Radwanski as its president for the coming year.

A Senior debater, Radwanski was Chairman of Public Events

this year and chairman of the McGill High School Debating Tournament in 1967. He is also a member of the Scarlet Key, has been associated with Radio McGill as program director, and is a reporter on the staff of *The Gazette*.

While the election expresses the choice of active Debating Union members, this choice is subject to the approval of Council's Executive Applications Committee next week.

Following the election, which climaxed a busy year for the Debating Union, Radwanski said that next year would be characterized by continuing expansion.

"We've established contacts this year which will enable us to make McGill known at a large number of Canadian and American universities in the future," he said.

"We also intend to increase our service to the student body by greatly expanding our public events schedule. If Council gives us its support, we'll be able to bring to this campus internationally-known guest speakers of the highest calibre."

The Debating Union is presently finishing off its series of Expo Debate tours financed by the World's Fair corporation. Universities already visited include Johns Hopkins, Ohio University, Pennsylvania State, Wesleyan, Hunter College of New York. Others scheduled include Princeton, Cornell, and University of Massachusetts.

There are indications that several other universities already on the schedule may have to be dropped because the Expo public relations department is rapidly running out of funds.

MICHAEL SHARA

Campus Representative
Canadian Pacific Airlines

For all your travel requirements

Phone: 489-0794 (after 7 p.m.)

SUMMER IN ISRAEL

● The 19th Annual Israel Summer Institute

JULY - AUGUST 1967.

- seven stimulating weeks including field trips, lectures, social events, cultural events, meetings with Israeli leadership, and work on an agricultural settlement.

Cost all inclusive including stopover in Europe:

\$920 US funds

● Summer in Kibbutz

- ten weeks in Israel including 10 days of tours, and 10 days of free travel, as well as 7 weeks on a Kibbutz.

Cost: **\$695 US funds**

I wish to receive, without obligation, FREE information on the Israel Summer Institute and/or the Summer in Kibbutz. (underline one or both).

To: Israel Summer Programs

1500 Ste. Catherine St. W., Suite 300
Montreal, Que. — Phone 931-1804, Ext. 60

NAME.....UNIVERSITY.....

ADDRESS.....CITY.....

CAMP MA-KA-BEE

Jewish Children's Summer Camp requires

- (1) Assistant Head Counsellor (male) with some section head or equivalent experience.
- (2) Waterfront Director.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CALL

MRS. N. SHUSTER AT 481-9552.

the OUTRAGEOUS five

What does a renegade cleric have in common with a sensual moralist who hates "erudite dwarfs, eunuchs, and oracular donkeys" — with an ex-varsity literary mogul — with "a Monster from Toronto" — with sex on the CNR?

We have the answers because we've read *A Church Without God*, *Periods of the Moon*, *Scratch One Dreamer*, *Place D'Armes*, and *Watcha Gonna Do Boy... Watcha Gonna Be?*

And so does your campus bookstore for \$2.50 each.

MCCLELLAND & STEWART
The Canadian Publishers



DOES GOD GRADE ON THE CURVE? IF HE DOES I'LL MAKE IT. BUT HE DOESN'T. FOR INFORMATION ON FINAL FINALS HEAR DAVE MACINNES IN THE UNION BALLROOM, 1 P.M., MARCH 6-10.

McGill Christian Fellowship

MARCH 3, 1967

The McGill Daily is published five times a week by the Students' Society of McGill University at 3480 McTavish Street, Telephone 875-5510. Authorized as second class mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa, and for payment of postage in cash Postage paid at Montreal. Editorial opinions expressed are those of the Managing Board and not the official opinion of the Students' Council.

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Friends, acquaintances, and sundry others. On this occasion of lamentation it behooves me to make a statement. On this, the demise of the WASP, let us consider the trials and tribulations for the campus he was so much a part of (the trials and tribulations that is). Was it worth it? Echo replies. Did he enjoy it? Merely read his mastheads. They were epics, lyrics, paens and pains. To those fifty of you who objected to the wasp... let us say that there was no room for rat links, my love to the rest. He died. Coffin, no. Coughin'. Yes. To JoAnne and Joanne, undying appreciation (wrong metaphor). To all, tolerance was your bye word. (Punishing still). If the dirty young lush could have made it (who?) he would have bowed lowly before Mark, Elly, Ellen, Johnny, Peter, Steve and Buff, his Ideal. To the fighting five, Clara, Viv, Bob, Danny, and least, (Dave), it WAS fun. To the heirs apparent... suckers. To Georgy, who hoped that he would clean up his masthead (leaving his mind untouched) goes most of the credit for these final epics. To Lambda Chi... bottoms up on Mount Pleasant. Wasp out group, he didn't... Defunct (DAVE)

The activist bag

The Quebec student movement is in trouble. Recent developments in the political life of this province and the failure of students to have any effect whatsoever on the authorities have thrown a big shadow on the goals of activist-oriented student bodies. It has created a definite need for the student constituency to assert itself. But at a time when it must consolidate its forces and put genuine pressure on the power structure, the student body continues to respond with mere vocal reformism.

Symptomatic of the present Quebec situation are the three recent elections by acclamation in UGEQ, AGEUM (U de M) and AGEL (Laval). The absence of competition reveals the almost total lack of spirit in the student bodies. UGEQ no longer has the aura of a cause about it which propelled the

original break from CUS and development of a separate union. The nationalist fervor has diminished and the challenges of forcing changes within the province have not been presented with the same emotional content.

Nor did the elections produce the men who can reverse this trend. Lefrançois, as President of UGEQ will, at best, continue the existing programs. His term of office could very well witness petty politics come to the fore and destroy any effectiveness the union has. Doré at U de M prefers carnivals to educational reform and is not expected to become too concerned about more than his future law practice. Laval's Taillon has the basic competence to give the needed leadership but lacks the power base from which to assert it. His social involvement is also diluted with a deep interest in European sports cars.

Although UGEQ itself has begun to consider the practical side of implementing its

goals it is still a long way from developing means that are going to be successful. The major obstacle at this time is the union's all-pervading concern with itself. The problems it claims to be concerned with are dealt with in terms of committees, reports and press releases. Meanwhile its leaders declare themselves in favor of "socialism, secularism and independence" — statements which bear no relation to the union's actions. And the newly-acclaimed executive has not the experience or the imagination to conquer this narcissism.

If any of its aims are to be achieved, however, the union must begin to deal with specific social and educational problems. And it can no longer allow the provincial government to define the process of change. Broad-sides at the entire system and briefs to Department of Education sub-committees have not produced results. It is time to employ a more concentrated use of power. A consistent program of attack, for example, by the total university population on all facets of a single college classique for an entire year would be sure to cause a reaction. If the reforms would be local, they would at least be reforms.

A systematic program of action must be constructed without regard to government structures. The changes may be small at first, but they must come totally as a result of the students' power and not be gifts of the established authorities. It is essential that the student movement show that it can extract changes from the power system as an independent, effective force.

FROM THE IVORY TOWER:

From The Ghetto

One of the most frustrating things students at McGill face is finding a decent place to live. Many people bypass residences in favour of cheaper accommodation in the ghetto, but find themselves in a dingy, cockroach-ridden room or flat, without much social contact. Many foreign students especially lead a lonely life. And the number of rooms available diminishes every year, replaced by high-rise apartments priced beyond the means of most students. As the number of students increases, this squeeze becomes more apparent.

Expo has added a further pressure to the already tight situation in the downtown area. Concordia Estates Ltd., which is one of the main land-holders in the district, obviously does not have the welfare of the students at heart. This company has plans to redevelop a large part of the student housing area by building high-rise apartments and a commercial complex on Durocher, Hutchison, Park, Jeanne Mance, and St. Famille.

This coming reduction in accommodation presents a real threat to McGill students. It is obvious that there is a need for some permanent and sweeping changes in the situation geared to the needs of students, because the area around the university is the only practical one for students to live in.

It is clear that if anything is going to be done to provide enough really decent housing, it is probably going to have to be done by students.

Thirty years ago at the University of Toronto the same problem existed. University residence accommodation was inadequate and much too restrictive, houses in the area were deteriorating and landlords were discriminatory and indifferent. Several fed-up students got together and incorporated a student-run marriage called Campus Co-operative Residences Inc. Over the last few years it has grown phenomenally, having become the largest residence at U of T, with 30 houses accommodating 377 students, at a cost of \$460 per year including board.

The appeal lies in this 25-33% reduction in living costs, as well as the much more psychologically healthy atmosphere for students to live and work in. Students make the rules and manage the residence according to their own needs, a very important factor in returning some human contact to university life.

They find, for example, that when the profit motive is removed from cafeteria operation, and costs are reduced by having students help the cook, the quality of the food is immeasurably better. They also find that when they themselves run social, cultural, and educational activities (which, incidentally, are a major part of co-op life), these are much more tailored to their needs resulting in a more interesting and rewarding day to day life.

By June 1968 the U of T co-op will have completed a 10-

LETTERS

Today It's Pickles Tomorrow Yogurt

Dear Sir,

Since a fad on campus lately has been to criticize certain unavoidable but prickly circumstances, I thought I would throw in my twenty-five cents worth too.

Every now and then our cafeteria people wax ambitious and place pickles into the sand-

wiches. These green things not only ruin the sandwiches but also waste precious time for the ladies who must prepare them and for the students who must either eat or carefully remove them; once the pickles are gone the sandwiches still boast unappetizing green stains.

Here lies a simply way to improve cafeteria efficiency: get rid of the pickles, for now and forever.

David H. Levy, BSc 1

storey \$5,000,000 building called Roachdale College, built to house 950 students, including a large number of married couples — a need which had never been filled before. It will be divided into self-governing units, much as the present houses are. The biggest incentive for building new residence co-ops came from the Central Mortgage and Housing Corp., who in 1966 made mortgage funds available for student residences. The Crown corporation will supply a mortgage for 90% of the cost leaving students to raise 10%. As a result, at Dalhousie and U.B.C. plans are under way for large co-ops, and at Waterloo a posh residence for 250 is already in operation.

The idea of co-operative housing involves much more than cheap room and board — it attempts to solve some of the more basic problems and frustrations students find they face at university by allowing the students themselves to make the decisions that govern their personal lives, and to some extent their academic lives.

Recently a number of students have been meeting to talk over the possibility of setting up student-run accommodation at McGill. Fed up with the present housing they are planning a pilot project for next fall — a co-op house run by and for the people in it. Foreign students are one group who are very interested in setting up this sort of thing to try to combat the loneliness and discrimination that too often is a part of their lives. A recent survey on one block of Durocher St. indicated a wide range of dissatisfaction among both foreign and Canadian students with the way they are forced to live while they are at university. Interested students have been meeting every Tuesday over lunch at the S.C.M. House, 3625 Aylmer St. They issue an invitation to any other people interested in solving the housing problem to come and talk about it any Tuesday.

IAN PECK

Knew There Was A Reason

I would like to thank Mr. Gallagher BSc 4 for his letter pointing out the spelling mistake in the McGill University Bookstore ad in Forge. The error arose when the printer was asked to duplicate the ad printed in the 1965 edition of Forge, changing only the address. The printer did precisely this and consequently the error that appeared in the 1965 edition reappeared in the 1967 edition. The printer will be informed of the error of his ways and Forge apologizes for the oversight in proofing. Advertising in Forge seems to be a hazardous business. The 1963 edition of Forge printed an ad for the "McGill Store Book".

Allan Coates
Business Manager
of Forge

St. Theodocious To The Starving Necrophiliac

Dear Sir,

At present the Union is closed to non-residents on Sundays. In view of the fact that EXAMS (Ugg) are rapidly approaching and the Library is closed on Sundays I would like to suggest that the Union be kept open for studying for the remainder of the term. This would involve additional cleaning expenses, but it would provide a valuable service; and after all, isn't that its purpose?

Morris Schneiderman,
B.Sc. II

THE Review

McGill Daily Supplement

MARCH 3, 1967

B L A S T

U S A

COLOSSUS of the South, horizontal
HEAVYWEIGHT flattening the
canadian imagination

B L A S T all FURRY thoughts

The canadian BEAVER,
submarine symbol of the
SLOW

UNHAPPY

subintelligentsias.

OH B L A S T

nursery politics and
Henry Goose on the Loose. The cring-
ing, flunkey spirit of canadian culture, its
servant-quarter snobbishness

resentments

ignorance

penury

OTTAWA tomb of talent

fount of dullness

snorkel centre of underwater

thought and orders-in-council

Problems in Canadian Nationalism

It is illuminating that a conference organized by Canada's foremost left-wing journal should bear the title *Canada and the American Empire*. The significance lies, surely, in the fact that any discussion of socialism in Canada implies *a priori* a discussion of the problems of Canadian nationalism. Socialism implies an equal distribution of goods and income to all members of a society, but such an economic goal can only be attained when one is in control of the economic forces, productive and distributive, which generate the wealth of a society. In Canada, this means control of our economy in one way or another. It is this question which lies at the heart of Canadian nationalism.

Unfortunately, the aura of Canadian nationalism has been seized upon by political parties of all stripes in Canada, to the point where Canadian nationalism and economic control mean all things to all people. Certainly one of the first origins of Canadian nationalism lies in the Tory Party. Albeit this strain has its roots in British ties, a reading of R. B. Bennett's radio addresses will amply demonstrate how aware the Conservative Party was of the perils the Liberal Party brought to Canada with its policy of American investment and continentalist expansion. By Diefenbaker's era, however, the Conservative approach was a lot more befuddled. As George Grant so ably pointed out in his book, *Lament For A Nation*, Diefenbaker appealed to the people on his nationalist — populist program while remaining ignorant of the vast extent to which the economic and foreign policies of this country were dictated from Bay Street and U.S. industrial capitals. He could therefore appear before Corporation boards and tell them that his government would not tolerate their running the country, while he appointed Donald Fleming from Bay Street as his finance minister. The sincerity of his nationalism is readily attested by his valiant and adamant refusal to let the American Government coerce him into accepting nuclear weapons on Canadian soil. It cost him the election and the unity of his party. And while his defeat testifies to his valor, it also should signify to other repatriators the difficulties involved in asserting Canadian independence from the United States.

The latest cry around nationalism has come from the left wing of the Liberal Party, notably from former finance minister Walter Gordon. His policy of economic nationalism means slowly buying back the Canadian economy, putting more Canadians on boards of directors, etc. The slogan has a noble ring indeed, but the truth is that this policy is far from left-wing by any stretch of the imagination. In effect it returns control of the Canadian economy from American hands to Canadian hands without altering in any way the elitist structure of Canadian society. Instead of General Motors calling the shots, we will have Argus Corporation do it. But from the perspective of 'We, the people', it seems there is little difference between Charley Wilson and E. P. Taylor. In fact, the former might be better for them. Recent proof of this assertion can be seen in the Mercantile Bank affair. The first time the Liberal Party put its back up about foreign investment was when an American bank wanted to break in on the Anglo-Saxon banking monopoly in this country. This would have meant competition, maybe a lowering of interest rates, or some other such benefit to the people at large. How could the banking elite be guaranteed Mercantile's co-operation in their cartel? The only alternative lay in asserting the independence of Canada and under its benevolent banner, retain control of the banking situation in the hands of our Anglo-Saxon elite, who no doubt kick in quite a bit to Liberal Party coffers come election time. Who originated this matter? None other than Walter Gordon.

All of which brings us round to the New Democratic Party. For them, however, the lesson of Diefenbaker is important indeed. The NDP rightly insists that Walter Gordon's solution is no solution at all, for it maintains the stratification of Canadian society at its same level. Diefenbaker botched his chance, but given the party from which he came and the source of his financial support, he really never stood a chance in the first place. The NDP realizes that if it is to achieve or approximate equality of condition in this country it is going to have to introduce economic planning.

The crux of the matter then rests on this issue. How is the NDP going to introduce planning in this country and what will it involve? There have been suggestions that the plan will revolve around the little man in the hope of building up his power so as to eventually rival the big corporations and eventually overthrow them by outcompeting them. The problem with this approach, however, is that the sources of economic growth — capital, technology, etc. — are generated mainly by the big corporations. Hence it is claimed that any real planning will necessarily involve these forces of production and entail a drastic overhaul of the present economic structure, to include nationalization and other measures of a similar vein. This approach will clearly involve many problems in that the network of institutional relationships will be disrupted and plenty of big people's toes will be stepped on, people who will let you know they've been stepped on too. But if Diefenbaker's era taught us anything, it taught us that the regaining of Canadian independence will involve far-reaching innovations, or it will not be achieved. It is in this area where the NDP has not yet been specific enough. Hopefully this policy will be formulated soon. Nothing would be worse than to have the NDP pull a Wilson on Canada.

Clearly there are other dimensions to this problem. One of them is the myth of American opposition. The assertion of Canadian independence in foreign policy will not entail any drawing back of American capital from Canada as long as American firms are making a profit. American firms have gone to all corners of the world to invest, including China, although they have had to be particularly ingenious in the face of governmental restrictions forbidding such trade. This argument has constantly been used by the Liberals to allow them to practice a foreign policy that aligns us squarely with the United States on almost every policy issue. The recent profits of Canadian manufacturers from the Viet Nam war are only the most notorious and recent example.

The myth of American opposition

Nationalization, again, would involve serious consequences for American investments in Canada. It would mean a complete reappraisal of the role and extent of foreign investment. It would bring a far greater reaction than an independent policy on Viet Nam would. But in terms of costs to Canada, and by that I mean to the Canadian people, not the financial elite, the matter is not as clearly disadvantageous as most Liberals and Tories would have us believe. Aside from the usual pooh-poohs it receives, no extensive analysis has ever been made of the costs to Canada of nationalization or some similar mode of economic control which would allow Canada to develop and simultaneously distribute profits at an equitable rate.

Whatever the final form of planning decided upon, it will clearly be one that is going to involve a complete distribution of income. It does not mean that the market is thrown overboard as a means of distributing goods. It has been amply demonstrated by Soviet planning that the market is indispensable as a means of exchange of goods. The whole debate around nationalization, however, has been conducted in much the same matter as the one surrounding an independent foreign policy. Depending on whether you viewed the present situation as a good or bad one, you either pooh-poohed the notion or upheld it. But the problem involves more than that. Even a cost analysis of the nationalization or similar measure of the Canadian economy involves a normative viewpoint, as different proponents will measure the cost in different terms, over different periods of time, etc.

The whole problem of Canadian nationalism and economic control, moreover, cannot be assumed complete without special consideration of the status of Quebec within Canada. The left-wing parties within Quebec have already declared themselves in favor of independence for Quebec. They tend to view Quebec within the colonial context that Franz Fanon has described for emerging independent nations in Africa. For those McGill

Left wing nationalism and Quebec independence

students who heard Stokely Carmichael, he and the PSQ are not that many worlds apart. The dialogue between the left in English-Canada and Quebec has not been as close or as profitable as could be desired.

Clearly there are basic normative differences between the two groups to start with, revolving naturally around the future existence of Canada. Despite the great amount of heat generated on the subject, little has been said in the terms of cost to each as a left-wing movement. Little moreover has been said about the separate merits of Canadian and Quebec nationalism and their relation to the prospects of socialism within each part of the country. For example, the PSQ may accept the Fanon thesis, they may believe that Quebec has been colonized by the Anglo-Saxon establishment, they may even acknowledge that their own bourgeois elite has helped the colonial power in its domination. Yet under these assumptions, it would seem that the Fanon thesis can be exported anywhere and applied to any situation. Its most immediate relevance is to the racial colonial situation in Africa. How much merit it has when applied to Quebec is still debatable, especially between the left wing in English Canada and the left wing in Quebec. Its validity as a viable program for economic revolution and development has yet to be ascertained, and most probably never will be. But debate on its program still rages, notably around the notion of spontaneity, which has recently been given prominence in China. This allusion is not meant to foreclose debate on the issue, but rather to indicate the problems involved in considerations of nationalism by the Canadian left. That the right and the center have too long dominated this debate is easily seen by the murky attitudes it has evoked among the left, the NDP-PSQ split to the contrary. Hopefully the Canadian Dimension conference being sponsored this weekend will break some ground in this area.

by Stephen SCHECTER
editor, *The Review*

the Latin American Revolution

historic necessity

The possibility of revolution in Latin America has been a traditional topic of discussion for many years, particularly since Cuba's successful example in 1959. Before 1960, guerilla warfare existed in Latin America only in a very limited sense; since that time numerous guerilla fronts have appeared in various countries, and it has become increasingly clear that these movements hold the key to the future of roughly 200 million undernourished and ill-clothed people. There are those who maintain that meaningful reforms are currently being carried out by various democratic governments, and that these reforms are progressively decreasing the chances of revolution in Latin America. This is simply not true, and those who hold this view are either wishful thinkers or cynics. Revolution in Latin America is a historic necessity, and it represents a process which can no longer be avoided since it has already begun.

The hard social and economic realities of Latin America can be ignored or explained away only by those who have vested interests in maintaining the status quo. With the exception of a small sector which for the most part lives in disgraceful and arrogant luxury, the vast majority of the Latin American population lives in complete helplessness. They eat badly, they lack the most indispensable public services, they are hindered by the dark veil of illiteracy, they live in subhuman housing with inadequate hygienic facilities and they easily fall victim to illness and premature death. The social, political and economic systems entrenched in Latin America prevent, by their very nature, any meaningful change in these conditions. The fact is that the gap between the way of life of the small privileged minorities and the miserable living conditions of the vast majority is constantly increasing, not decreasing.

Cuba represents both an integral part and a beginning of the Latin American revolution. It serves as an inspiration and an example to the countless revolutionaries who are engaged in educating and organizing peasants, workers, students and other sympathetic sectors of the population into powerful forces of radical change. The squalid conditions have already created unrest, misery, and despair throughout Central and South America; the so-called "agitators" are the intellectual leaders who seek to elevate the oppressed masses which comprise an overwhelming majority of the population into positions of power within the society.

integrated revolution

Examples of strong revolutionary movements are found in Guatemala and Venezuela. In Guatemala there are two active and powerful guerilla movements: the FAR (Rebel Armed Forces) and the MR-13 (Movement of the 13th of November). Both these groups cooperate closely although they function, for the most part, in different parts of the country, and there is no doubt that they receive considerable sympathy from the population at large. The FAR, in particular, controls certain areas of the countryside, primarily in the Sierra de las Minas region, and already has considerable influence among

the rural peasantry. In Venezuela the FLN - FALN (National Liberation Front, and Armed Forces of National Liberation) spearhead the revolutionary movement. The guerilla forces in Venezuela, particularly those of the José Leonardo Chirinos Front in the State of Falcon, are perhaps the best armed and best organized in all of Latin America. After several years of a purely defensive existence the armed revolutionary forces in that country are now rapidly growing in size and in power. Although the powerful military machine has forced the guerillas into relatively isolated regions of the country, popular support for the FLN - FALN appears to be rapidly growing, particularly among the peasants.

In discussing the revolutionary struggles taking place in Latin America, it should be emphasized that these are not separate, distinct, nationalistic wars. The whole of Latin America is a large economic colony of the United States, and the economic, social and political conditions are very similar from country to country throughout Central and South America. Latin American revolutionaries fighting in different countries are struggling against basically the same forces and share common ideals and objectives. In the words of Comandante Luben Petkoff, second in command of the Venezuelan FALN: "We do not see the liberation of Venezuela as the liberation of our fatherland, as the liberation of the land in which

objectives

we were born. No, when we speak of the liberation of Venezuela, we mean the liberation of all Latin America; we do not recognize frontiers in Latin America."

Latin American revolutionaries are increasingly coming to think in these terms, not merely for reasons of sentiment, but because they believe, as do the Chinese, that only by engaging American imperialism on the widest possible front can it eventually be defeated. The neo-colonialist status of Latin American countries should make the anti-imperialist nature of the struggle quite obvious. There can be no doubt that the concept of an integrated Latin American revolution plays a very essential role in the thinking of the leaders of the various liberation movements. At the Tricontinental Conference in Havana Comandante Douglas Bravo, commander in chief of the Venezuelan FALN and one of the most intelligent and dynamic spokesmen for the revolutionary movement proposed that it is necessary to establish some kind of direct liaison between the actual fighting forces in different countries, in the very near future. His suggestion was enthusiastically received and supported by the other Latin American delegates to the Conference.

The Latin American revolution is thus entering a new phase; one that is marked by a wider historical perspective, greater solidarity, and a more realistic approach to the basic problems underlying the misery and discontent of the masses. The ideology of the overall movement is radical and uncompromising, as indeed it must inevitably be, but it is not rigid and dogmatic. The leaders are mainly young students and intellectuals who have been convinced by the experiences of Panama, Guatemala, and Santo Domingo that the only way to salvation in Latin America is through violent revolution. These men are committed to a cause and to certain common ideals but not to strict political codes. The objectives of



the liberation movement, as envisaged by the leaders of Guatemala's FAR, are grouped into various stages: first, the widespread organization and education of peasants, workers, students and professional people into well-disciplined and ideologically informed units; secondly, armed revolt with vast popular support culminating in the people taking power; third, the establishment of a national democratic government; and the final stage is the transition to the construction of socialism. This program refers specifically to Guatemala, but it can be looked upon as generally representative of the objectives of the overall revolutionary movement. The priorities vary from country to country, but there is unanimous agreement on two basic issues: organization, education and mobilization of the masses are necessary prerequisites to armed revolt; and the ultimate goal of the struggle must be the repulsion of imperialist intervention and the establishment of socialist societies.

reformists doomed

It is cruelly obvious that no improvements in the conditions of millions and millions of disinherited, anguished people will occur under the present socio-economic structures entrenched in Latin America. Reformist governments like those of Frei in Chile, Leoni in Venezuela, and Montenegro in Guatemala are doomed to failure because the "solutions" they propose are merely stop-gap measures. These movements don't deal with the basic problems and their underlying causes, rather they content themselves with the treatment of the effects of the problems. It is only fitting that this should be so since in the final analysis reformists merely seek to perpetuate the status quo. This was very eloquently expressed by Romulo Betancourt, the ex-president of Venezuela who gained the dubious distinction in Washington of being "one of the outstanding anti-Communist leaders in the Americas" when he stated that "we must help the poor in order to save the rich". The Alliance for Progress is an even clearer example of a deliberate attempt to preserve the status quo through the use of temporary emergency measures to quell discontent among the Latin American masses. Teodoro Moscoso, American co-ordinator of the Alliance, made no bones about it when he explained that "in supporting the Alliance members of the traditional ruling class will have nothing to fear... The Alliance deserves their support, for is it not a call to their conscience and their patriotism and at the same time their very means of self-defence?"

The Latin American revolution is very much a part of the anti-imperialist struggles of liberation being waged throughout the world by the emerging peoples. The American State Department will continue to use the terms "agitators" and "communist subversion" in a deliberate and cynical attempt to discredit these movements, but as Viet Nam has so clearly shown, not even bullets and bombs can stop the tide. In the words of Dr. Fidel Castro, "jefe maximo de la revolucion", the world's "hungry and desperate masses await an opening to erupt into history".

by Edgardo Garcia

forge 1967

poetry

This year's forge-poems offer a fairly wide variety of subject matter and technical treatment.

Reading from cover to cover, the reader experiences a gallery of subject matter that provides a warm feeling of familiarity as he encounters: the rape of natural innocence and mystery by a villainous technology; the loud laughter of cosmic indifference, echoed visually by a smiling skull; the young man in love with art (it's Platonic); the sensitivity of man in contact with one pose from nature's cornucopia of poses; the carping of a time-harried man too busy to appreciate another, a "crystalline" and "infantine", natural pose; a further rape of natural innocence and mystery (illusion) by a momentarily insistent and perpetually arid sense of scientific "reality"; the old and knotty problem of the general and the particular as it is examined by a lover; the encounter with and the rejection of the past by a young man in a hurry to be about his business; the geometric and military precision of death; the attempt to crack an ultimately undisclosed "disclosure"; the strong pull of the cycle of the seasons on man, the emotional satellite; the "wisdom" of the psychotic's-eye-view of woman-

un-kind; and the faustian urge to assimilate or merge with all experiences.

The methods used in attempts to control and develop these subjects are various, ranging from the rigidly controlled, conventional form of "I'll See You in the Spring" to the prosy, "Snow". Between these technical outer limits, in more or less free verse efforts, other methods of control are tried: "Presence" and "Metro Encounter I" rely on the logical development of content; "Do You Smoke After You Eat" develops control by following the demands of its alogical internal monologue; "Winter Scape" and "Dawn Walk" attempt to gain a tight control through the manipulation of the line as a unit of thought, a method also used in "A Lament for the Moon and Her Lost Virtue" and, sparingly and judiciously, in "First Love"; "The sun rains through the veins of cloud" employs syntactical parallelism for control; "After the rain" relies on brevity and the precision of image; and "On Gravestones" uses ironic contrasts.

Generally, these poems escape the young poet's strong pull toward flat and abstract statement, the young poet's nose-

thumbing dismissal of form, and the inclination to camouflage private problems through the use of a cryptic and private idiom. On the contrary, these poems are most often concrete and precise in their diction and imagery, employ recognizable and functional form; and, if anything, are perhaps too committed to form and statement, are perhaps self-consciously earnest to a degree that thwarts resonance. For example, see the overt statement about illusion and reality at the conclusion of "Dawn Walk", the somewhat melodramatic ending of the otherwise extremely well-controlled "Metro Encounter I", and "Gravestones" refusal to allow "marred" to carry the weight of irony — "A breath of life" is superfluous and detracts from the effect by underscoring a point already made. Similarly (but not as destructively), Mr. Kaufman seems to lack trust in the development of "Do You Smoke After You Eat" when he insists on inserting "They will come for me at any moment". Here the context, especially the clever confusion of the dinner fare and female anatomy, makes his point without pointing, without pressing the issue.

This insistence on pressing certain issues or effects appears

in other ways in the forge-poems. There is a somewhat general tendency to over-indulge in the use of a few prosodic elements, to allow alliteration or word coupling or diction to get in the way of the poem. In addition, there are some syntactical peculiarities, some problems with tone, and, definitely, some errors in spelling that are distracting.

In "I'll See You in the Spring" the effect of alliteration is minimized because of the great frequency of use; and "In myriadic moment's mirrored smiles", I believe, calls too much attention to itself. This over-indulgence in alliteration is distracting in a poem that uses full, slant and internal rhyme effectively and that uses rhythmical effects functionally: "April soars on sing-song wiles" anticipates the sing-song of "And I will know how the rainfalls grow—I'll see you in the spring."

Word-coupling becomes obtrusive in "The sun rains through the veins of cloud": "greenray", "fleshface", "straightmouth", "sunfoolish-ed", "saltsun", "saltsand", "sesame", "windrising" — these are simply too much of a good thing and detract where restraint would add. And, again, something of value is partially spoiled.

Confused tone hurts the effect of "A lament for the Moon...". Is Mr. Peacock's the sentimental "croon-tune-June" moon or the moon of serenity and mystery? A bit of both, I believe. But a comic tone dominates in the description of the elaborate technological match-making that results in the

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moon's loss of virginity and more than petit mort for her metal "ravisher". In Mr. Peacock's vision, technology is dealing in supraterritorial pandering.

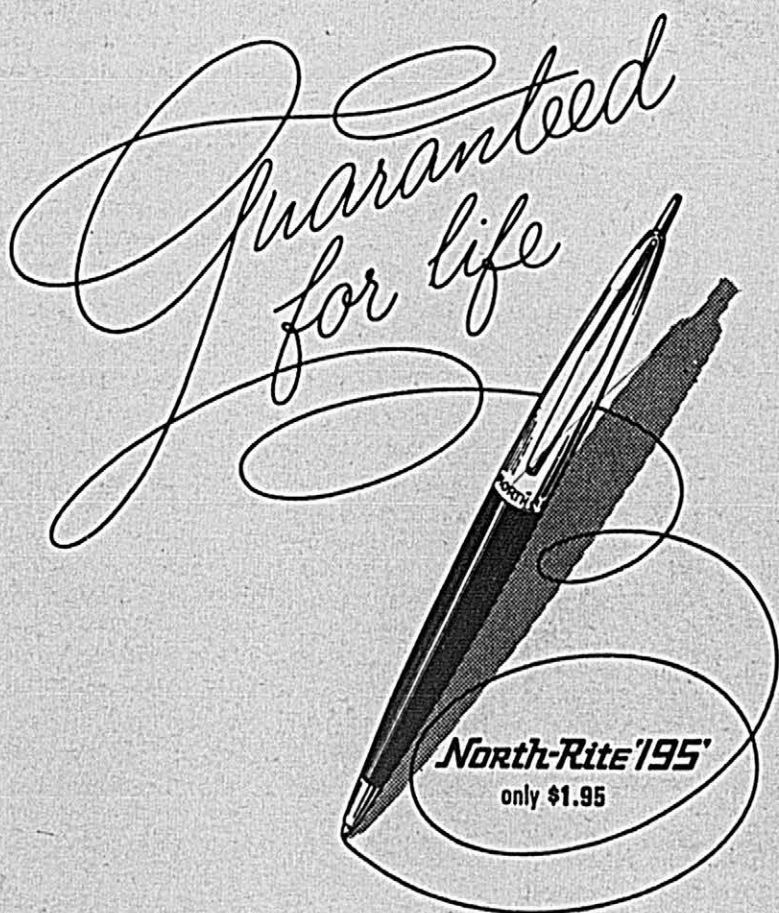
"Winter Scape" and "Dawn Walk" have some problems with diction. Before Webster's III, "chimaera" meant a monstrous fantasy, a reading that doesn't work in this context; and "infantine" connotes "childish". In the first section of "Dawn Walk", "spectral" and "striated" both have scientific meanings that seem to clash with the context; and in section two scientific explanations appear first as "a tendril of knowledge". Conventionally, vegetal growth has natural associations.

"After the rain" calls for dashes separating the image "bright... mirrors" to eliminate the possibility of misreading "dark" as a modifier of "water" (which would make no sense).

Somebody should have caught "inaccessability", "prescence", "diaphonous", "municiple" and (perhaps) "myriadic".

Enough. "First Love" and "Presence", like them or not, are "finished" poems and not one of the poems in forge is a waste. In spite of all my suggestions and carpings, these poems display talent that is worthy of attention and nurturing.

by Ronald Reichertz
lecturer in English at Sir George Williams



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PETITION for PEACE FOR VIETNAM

We, the undersigned, urge the Canadian Government to:

1. Follow the example of the Swedish Government by stopping the sale of war material to the United States.
2. Publicly call on the United States to stop the bombing of North Vietnam, and to end its scorched-earth policy, its poisoning of crops and its bombing of civilian targets in South Vietnam.
3. Support the call of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for inclusion of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam as an essential participant in peace negotiations.
4. Call for the withdrawal of U.S. and other foreign troops from Vietnam.

Sign here to show our government that the youth of this nation, who shall inherit it, are against the war and want the Canadian Government to speak out and use its influence.

Turn in signed copies of this advertisement at identified places in Arts, Engineering and Science Buildings.

The Association at McGill to End the War
in Vietnam.

We are moving full-speed into the middle ages. We have rejected democracy and opted for authority. We have allowed the Johnson government to take full control and we have not objected strongly to the most undemocratic measures.

Bill 25 is officially called "An Act to ensure for children the right to education and to institute a new schooling collective agreement plan." It does not ensure children the right to education. Education implies responsibility. Teachers are not responsible for what they teach, for they are not allowed to decide what they teach. The teachers are not being allowed to share in the decision-making process. They must teach such books as the geography text "Neighbours in Eurasia" which teaches about the way Satan controls our lives. Without any prejudice against Satan, it is evident that what is being taught is not geography. It is rather a form of indoctrination. Children have a right to education not to indoctrination.

The bill also does not institute a new schooling collective agreement plan. The government imposed a scale of wages which is unacceptable to the teachers. Clearly the government is denying the right to collective negotiation.

The following was published as Explanatory notes to Bill 25:

The purpose of this bill is to put an end, within forty-eight hours of its sanction, to the teachers' strikes now prevalent in Quebec, to extend certain collective agreements until the 30th of June 1968, and to provide a means of negotiation at the provincial level.

No teacher contemplated by this bill will suffer a reduction of salary and all will be entitled to an increase in remuneration.

The bodies most representative of the teachers and school boards will be required to advise the government respecting the matters to be negotiated at the Provincial level: they may be assisted by two persons appointed by the Minister of Education after consultation with the parents.

The enactment of the Bill did put an end to the teachers' strikes. It also ended the right to strike. This right has been seen by all to be a basic right necessary in any society that intends to treat the salaried members with any respect. Any salaried group must have the right to collectively negotiate contracts with their employers. The Johnson government does not give this right to the teachers. Instead it extends certain agreements that have been found to be unsatisfactory. This is not instituting a new collective agreement plan. This is imposition of an unjust condition upon the teachers of the province.

"No teacher contemplated by this bill will suffer a reduction in salary". But teachers with a university education will suffer a reduction in salary because of the Bill. The bill totally disregards any attempt at paying a person in proportion to the education he has.



THE YOUNG DEMONSTRATORS: Placard - carrying students stand at the entrance of the Renaissance Club which houses the Union Nationale party headquarters.

Bill 25

"They may be assisted by two persons appointed by the Minister of Education after consultation with the parents". How? How does the provincial government plan to talk to the parents who have thoroughly disapproved of the government's attitude. The teachers had continually said that they were willing to negotiate, and to compromise on some points. But the government has been totally unwilling to listen to the teachers' proposals. It has also been unwilling to listen to the wave of protest that accompanied the bill. Mr. Johnson is willing to negotiate, obviously, only with those who agree with him.

These explanatory notes do not explain. Instead they give a story, a fairy tale. But the real story is somewhat closer to this: A medieval Lord once decided that his vassals would be allowed to do what they wanted without always going to him first. They would be allowed to decide what crops they should grow, and how to irrigate the fields. He said that he would supply the facilities as usual. A very progressive Lord. But the vassals decided to plant corn one day. They thought that corn would be a good and profitable crop. They began to plant the corn. But the Lord came and saw what they had done. For some reason he had a fantastic aversion to corn. So he imposed a fine upon the vassals and asked them to pay him a double tax for all the corn. The vassals were obliged to obey. They did not have the freedom to say no. For their lives depended upon the Lord's. The Lord was the man who could control their lives.

Without money to buy food and clothes the teachers cannot live. French-speaking teachers cannot leave Quebec. They plainly have nowhere to go. The English teachers are being told that they are not wanted. "Accept my terms, or go to hell." But although this is the Johnson position, the people are quiet.

Quebec has always been an authoritarian society. After the death of Duplessis, some people tried to break the authoritarian framework. The work of the church at reform accelerated the movement towards a more democratic Quebec. But Johnson does not approve. He wishes people not to plant corn. The teachers cannot teach what they will. They must teach what the government tells them to. The teachers must pay a special tax. They must accept his wage scales or none at all. Johnson has set himself up as King of Quebec.

Hitler and Napoleon were dangerous men. They did not approve of the ideals of the French Revolution, but felt that they must control the lives of their people. It seems that Johnson feels the same. He must control the lives of the people.

Without an education system free from the dictates of government, there is no freedom. Nor is there any such thing as democracy. Instead what exists is indoctrination by the state authorities. Teachers are not paid because of a superior education, because they are not expected to use this education. Teachers are not expected to teach but to tell. This is what is. The government has so decreed.



PREMIER FACES DELEGATION: Daniel Johnson receives representatives of the strikers'-sympathetic parents' demonstration in his office in the Legislature.

by George Farkas



DROPPING OUT: Standing beside the smiling young man is an eight-foot hemp plant, a member of the mulberry family known to botanists as *Cannabis sativa*. The picture was taken in an enormous marijuana field in Illinois.

What it's all about

"If the abuse of this narcotic drug is not stamped out at once," an American expert said of marijuana in 1937, "the cost in crime waves, human lives, and insanity will be enormous."

Yet the popularity of the hemp plant, in the form of marijuana or hashish, has snowballed in the last thirty years.

This is not surprising, for if hemp were such an evil the world would be in a sorry condition today. The plant has had 5,000 years in which to do its work. It grows in all continents, on land as arid as the Punjab and as rich as the Central American jungle.

By the 1830's the British were studying hemp in India. The volatile oils of the plant were isolated around the middle of the century and by 1900 William James was studying its psychological properties.

While European intellectuals played with an exotic substance imported from Arabia, more humble people across the sea were growing their own hemp. Central American peasants called it — for reason still unknown — *marijuana*. It had probably been growing for centuries in Spain, but in the New World it flourished.

Mexicans were no doubt responsible for making marijuana a fact of American life, as the name popularly adopted for the plant suggests. By the end of the nineteenth century anyone could buy hemp extract in drug stores; but those who used this extract for its euphoric effects, like those who used hashish in Europe, were few in number.

In 1926 New Orleans became the scene of the first large-scale pot raids in American history. Many arrests were made and the police confiscated marihuana from Mexico, Texas and Cuba. Marijuana was being shipped from New Orleans as far north as Cleveland.

Being a cautious people, Canadians made laws against marijuana long before the substance became popular here. It was included in our *Opium and Drug Act* in 1920, the maximum penalty for trafficking being three months and a \$200 fine. The maximum penalties were increased in 1927 to seven years and a \$1,000 fine, with whipping at the judge's discretion.

Strangely, the first marijuana arrests in Canada were not made in

Montreal, Toronto or Vancouver. In May, 1931, some Americans were caught in Walkerville, Ontario, where marijuana cigarettes were being sold at the exorbitant price of one dollar each.

At this time American officials were busy enforcing the prohibition of alcoholic beverages. In the late 1930's, however, police, press and politicians took up the warcry against pot.

By then marijuana had become well entrenched. Musicians, unemployed Negroes and Central American immigrants had brought it north. In 1936 two hundred tons of hemp plants were destroyed in New York state alone.

But the propagandists, led by U.S. Commissioner of Narcotics Harry J. Anslinger, were far more zealous than the facts warranted. Not only did they state that marijuana was a narcotic, a habit-forming drug, and an aphrodisiac, none of which is true: they insisted that it led to all kinds of madness, crime and personal tragedy.

For example, Commissioner Anslinger wrote:

"Not long ago the body of a young girl lay crushed on the sidewalk after a plunge from a Chicago apartment window. Everyone called it suicide, but actually it was murder. The killer was a narcotic known to America as marijuana, and to history as hashish. Used in the form of cigarettes, it is comparatively new to the United States and as dangerous as a coiled rattlesnake.

"How many murders, suicides, robberies and maniacal deeds it causes each year, especially among the young, can only be conjectured...

"In Los Angeles a boy of 17 killed a policeman who had been his great friend. A girl of 15 ran away from home and was picked up with five young men in a marijuana den in Detroit. A Chicago mother, watching her daughter die as an indirect result of marijuana intoxication, told officers that at least 50 of the girl's friends were slaves to the narcotic."

In vain did the White Cross Association on Drug Addictions find that marijuana had nothing to do with crime (out of 20,824 persons arrested in August, 1937, in Los Angeles, only two had had marijuana on them, and there was no evidence that marijuana was the cause of their misbe-

haviour). The press and public wanted to see someone punished, and they got what they wanted. In 1939 Congress passed the Marijuana Tax Act, and since then the possession, sale and growth of marijuana have been federal offenses in the United States.

Why was there a scare in the first place? Some believe the whole affair was fabricated by racketeers who wanted to handle a cheaper and more abundant commodity than heroin. By making marijuana illegal the Marijuana Tax Act would give them a monopoly of the plant.

There is evidence for this theory in a book published in 1939 by Earle Albert Rowell, himself a bitter opponent of marijuana. He reported a conversation with a gangster:

"The gangster remarked: 'Marijuana is the coming thing.

"'But,' I protested in surprise, 'marijuana is not a habit-forming drug like morphine or heroin; and, besides, it's too cheap to bother with.'

"He laughed. 'You don't understand. Laws are being passed now by various states against it, and soon Uncle Sam will put a ban on it. The price will then go up, and that will make it profitable for us to handle.'

If this is true, the gangsters' plot failed. Today pot is brought into the United States and Canada by students or off-campus hippies, not by professional smugglers. The underworld has found it impossible to control marijuana.

In 1938 New York's famous mayor, Fiorello LaGuardia, became sufficiently worried about marijuana to look into the matter.

He asked the New York Academy of Medicine to do a full-scale sociological, medical and psychiatric study of the drug. The Academy set up a committee of seventeen members, fifteen of whom were doctors or psychiatrists.

Four years later the committee's report was published. In a fully rational society it would have put an end forever to all fantastic tales concerning marijuana.

The committee found that:

— Marijuana is rarely used by cocaine, morphine and heroin addicts, and no connection can be established between the use of marijuana and drug addiction.

— One can smoke marijuana heavily for prolonged periods and then give it up without suffering any discomforts.

— Marijuana has caused no long-range physical or mental deterioration.

— Psychotic episodes occur when the subjects swallow large amounts of marijuana concentrate, but never when they smoke marijuana cigarettes; and the episodes never last more than ten hours in any case.

— There is no relation between marijuana and crime, and professional criminals regard marijuana smokers as bad risks.

— Far from being anti-social or violent, users are generally friendly while smoking and resent any belligerence on the part of their friends.

— Marijuana does not seem to affect sexual behavior.

— Unlike the many drinkers who don't know when to stop, marijuana users cannot be persuaded to smoke more after they have obtained the desired effect.

— Marijuana is a mild diuretic, increases blood sugar slightly, raises the basal metabolic rate slightly, and heightens the appetite, but has no other direct physiological effects.

— Marijuana does not alter the basic personality of the smoker, even

while he is under the influence of the drug.

— Rorschach tests show that marijuana lowers one's "ability to think in line with the group" — there was a lower frequency of "popular interpretations" of the blots when the subjects were high.

— Marijuana has a slight, temporary effect on equilibrium, hand steadiness, and speed of reactions.

— It does not affect musical ability or the ability to estimate time and length.

— It does not affect rote memory.

— While one is actually under the influence of marijuana one's ability to learn is very slightly impaired, as is one's ability to solve arithmetical problems.

More recent research has shown that marijuana may be useful as well as harmless.

G. Tayleur Stockings, writing in the *British Medical Journal* ("A New Euphoriant for Depressive Mental States," June 28, 1947) reports that chemicals derived from hemp are a useful aid in the treatment of chronic depressive states.

Stockings also found that these chemicals may improve memory.

C. S. Parker and Fred Wrigley ("Synthetic Cannabis Preparations in Psychiatry," *Journal of Mental Science*, 96, 1950) find that "a drug of this type might be very useful for tiding over depressions and would help in keeping cases out of mental hospitals."

marij

A far cry from Commissioner Anslinger's madness-inspiring poison!

Hemp probably reduces some types of neurotic tension. For generations it has been used as a folk remedy for ailments now known to be psychosomatic: skin rashes, loss of appetite, poor digestion, menstrual pains, asthma, insomnia and headaches.

Certain writers, including Timothy Leary of LSD fame, have mentioned casually that marijuana is a mild psychedelic.

There is some evidence that they are right, but full-blown psychedelic effects from hemp appear only when the drug is taken orally in highly concentrated form.

Like LSD, mescaline and psilocybin, a strong dose of hemp extract can create a model psychosis. As early as 1939 Dr. Walter Bromberg recorded cases of acute hemp intoxication causing patients to have distortions in the perception of size, paranoid episodes, disorientation, and outright hallucinations. ("Marijuana: A Psychiatric Study," *A.M.A. Journal*, July 11, 1939.)

The drug seems to work two ways, however. While psychedelics generally cause temporary depersonalization, marijuana has been used by psychiatrists to cure a case of depersonalization. (E. J. Rolls and D. Stafford-Clark, "Depersonalization treated by Cannabis Indica and Psychotherapy," *Guy's Hospital Reports*, 103, 1954.)

Pot, grass, hash terms are only a qualisms that mal within a language-rifjuana user.

As with many groups, the pot sec a language of its o tus security. It ail-ate himself f cety, and also to a group of his ow

The language is ing and expanding from the vocabul. Such terms as mu sticks, which at o cepted terminology cigarette, are nov by joint.

Different cities H guages, but certain mon to the whol user must have a v of these words if b by other members This is especially i visiting a strange c to establish conta

Little more than vocabulary and dr make acquaintan smokers. A partial is given below.

Acid, LSD — ly lamide.

Acidhead — a re

Boss — fine grac

Dime bag — \$1 juana.

Downs — barbit

Grass, Pot, Weed jane, Tea, Dope:

Dope also refer notably heroine a

Hash — hashish, fers to the black, i in pipes used to

Head, freak —

Hop — opium.

Joint — a mari

Mess — mescal

by Axel and Mary J

Pillhead — spee ular user of amph

Speed — amph

Stoned, turned out, Washed, Hig the marijuana sta

The man, horser Narcotics squad RCMP.

marijuana scene

joint — these few of the colloquialisms — that of the marijuana scene.

other minority group has developed a form of stalling the user to an established social acceptance in the type.

constantly changing, as can be seen in the '40's. Juggles, reefer, and one time were accepted for a marijuana being replaced

have different languages words are common to the continent. The working knowledge is to be trusted of the pot society. Important if he is in a city and is seeking to act there.

knowledge of the scene is required to deal with other aspects of these terms

Toke, tote — a drag on a marijuana cigarette.

Who Uses Pot?

In the 1940's and '50's, marijuana users consisted mainly of jazz and folk musicians, ghetto dwellers, notably in Negro slums, and the rare student. Most of these were occasional smokers, with the possible exception of the ghetto dwellers.

However, recent events — the mass publicity surrounding LSD, increased access to objective reports on marijuana — have greatly increased the number of users. Some universities in California report over 60 per cent of the students enrolled have, at one time or another, smoked marijuana.

Lawyers, politicians, scientists — almost every walk of life has its smokers.

The Hippies

There is one group of smokers to whom marijuana and the other psychedelics have become a way of life — the hippies. This group has perhaps borne the brunt of the attack against marijuana.

uana

sergic acid diethyl-
regular user of LSD.
le, e.g., boss grass.
0 worth of mari-
urates, codeine.
Shit, Boo, Mary-
marijuana.
s to hard drugs,
nd morphine.
but sometimes re-
arry residue found
smoke marijuana.
a smoker.

Despite sensationalistic reports on marijuana and an increased number of arrests, the number of users continues to rise. It is still believed that marijuana leads to use of narcotics, especially heroin and morphine, because the kick of marijuana wears off and the user looks to stronger drugs. The smoker finds this argument glaringly fallacious, for he knows that he requires less marijuana after repeated use and that the experience becomes more, rather than less, enjoyable as he learns to control the effects of the drug.

This phenomenon is easily understood if one knows that marijuana is a very mild psychedelic. Its subtle effects are frequently ignored by the novice smoker. The marijuana state must be recognized and studied by the smoker before he realizes he is turned on.

The difference between the heroin and marijuana scenes is immense. The marijuana smoker knows heroin is a depressant and a highly addictive drug, while marijuana is a stimulant and is non-addictive. The majority of marijuana smokers have a good knowledge of these drugs without having tried them.

Even if, in rare cases, there is an overlap between the marijuana and hard drug scenes.

Sales

The cost of marijuana differs from

shipment to shipment, and according to location, quantity, quality, availability, and the dealer's financial situation.

Standard prices vary widely from city to city. In San Francisco, an ounce can be bought for \$10; in New York, \$20; in Toronto, \$25 to \$35; and in Montreal, \$25 to \$40.

The risk at the Canadian-American frontier accounts for the large difference in price from the Northern states to Southern Canada.

Marijuana prices go up with the latitudes. A pound of marijuana can be bought in Mexico for as little as \$8, for \$25 (wholesale) in California, and for \$80 to \$125 in New York City.

Hashish can be bought in Beirut for as little as \$14 per pound, and for \$20 per pound in Pakistan. By the time it has crossed the Atlantic, it is sold in Montreal for \$75 to \$120 an ounce, and \$10 will buy two-thirds to one gram.

There is 1/5 to 1/7 ounce in a \$10 bag of marijuana. Preference of hashish or marijuana is purely personal, but to achieve the desired effect, hashish is more economical. Also, prices of hashish do not differ markedly in Canada and the United States, as it generally arrives by ship.

In the long run marijuana and hashish are less expensive than alcohol. From a \$10 bag of marijuana, one should be able to roll 10 to 15 thinly rolled cigarettes, or joints. Anywhere from one half to one joint should suffice in producing a high.

One gram of hashish should yield 80 small pieces, three or four of which should produce the desired result. And perhaps 2 or 3 ounces of whiskey produce the relaxed state one usually drinks to achieve. On a cost-per-high basis, this works out to:

Hashish — 35¢ - 50¢
Marijuana — 35¢ - \$1.00
Alcohol — 50¢ - \$1.00

Hashish

Hashish is strong because it is made from the resin and flowers of the hemp plant, where most of the active ingredient of hemp — tetrahydrocannabinol — is found. Marijuana consists of the dried top leaves of the plant.

Arabs make several sweetmeats with hashish. The best known is majoun, a dark, toffee-like substance made with honey, fruit, nuts, spices, rancid butter, and various herbal drugs.

How to Smoke

One reason for preferring hashish is the fact that it can be used in many ways. Marijuana is smoked in pipes, joints, or hookahs (water pipes). Hashish can be smoked in these ways as well, although a joint of hashish is mixed with tobacco or marijuana before it is rolled.

Hashish can also be ingested orally, in the form of cookies or majoun, or swallowed whole (1/4 to 1/2 g. for a 6 to 8 hour experience). This method produces a stronger effect, but there is a latency of 1 1/2 to 2 hours before the onset of the experience.

Hashish is also more portable than marijuana, more easily hidden, and in cases of emergency, more easily and enjoyably ditched — it can be swallowed.

It can also be smoked by placing a small amount on the burning tip of a cigarette, waiting for ignition,

and inhaling the smoke. The tip of a ball point pen, a pipe stem, or a straw, can all be used to channel the smoke from the burning hashish to the mouth. The dense and aromatic smoke can be easily distinguished from cigarette smoke. This method has the advantage of producing the effect most rapidly, and being the most economical.

When smoking, one must suck directly into the lungs. One should expand the chest while breathing in through the mouth only. Smoke swallowed has little effect other than inducing burping. As much as possible should be inhaled and retained in the lungs for as long as possible. Joints should be smoked as a 50/50 mixture of smoke and air — a small area being left around the tip of the joint for the air to come through. The experience induced by smoking lasts from two to three hours, although the hashish experience can last as long as four hours.

Quality

There are few ready ways to determine the quality of a shipment other than tasting it. Large seeds can indicate that it comes from the Bay area, and is usually good.

The names Acapulco Gold, Panama Red, Black African, Purple or Jamaican, are labels given to the finest marijuana, depending on its area of cultivation. However, the label indicates nothing unless the dealer is reliable.

When buying in small quantities, one should make sure the product is clean. The dime bag of marijuana should contain few seeds and twigs, and should be about 75 percent useful leaves and flowers. Beware the dealer who cuts his product with oregano, tea, bay leaves, or other herbs which are difficult to distinguish from marijuana.

Quality of hashish is likewise difficult to determine, but there is usually little chance that hashish will turn out to be poor. The aroma should be strong and pungent, and should be a cross between ginger and burnt chocolate.

Finer hashish is usually greatly compressed, so that the quantity seems small, but less is required for the effect. An ounce of hashish should be about the size of a Zippo lighter.

Dealing

As has been mentioned before, marijuana is usually dealt by students and off-campus types, as a means of obtaining their supply gratis, or supplementing incomes. Almost every campus has its local dealer. Hangouts are usually clubs which feature music geared to the younger generation, or restaurants frequented by New-Left or "bohemian" types.

Marijuana is not really difficult to obtain. During discussions with friends, a smoker will usually be found in the group, and a contact will thus have been made.

Though dealers are naturally wary of new persons, they are far more open about their activities than one would expect of persons committing "criminal" acts. As a matter of fact, the dealer feels no shame about his activities, and feels keenly that the law is absurd.

Each dealer prides himself in knowledge of the subject, and a good dealer prides himself as well in his taste and choice of wares.

These dealers will NEVER DEAL IN NARCOTICS; and only in cases of exception will something such as opium, addictive if smoked regularly for extended periods of time, find its way into the marijuana scene.

The Narcotics Squad

The Narcotics squad in Montreal has 24 members, most of whom are employed to investigate marijuana cases. This in a city which is the center for organized heroin smuggling in Canada.

Add to the humiliation of being able to arrest no more criminal types than upper-middle-class youngsters, the fact that sentences have been very light recently, and one can see why one former squad member recently resigned to join another branch of the civil service.

He confided that he was tired of arresting people who reminded him of his own children!

R.C.M.P. operations include planting squad members in universities and clubs, using informers, and calling the parents of known smokers to tell them of their child's activities. The squad attempts in this way to scare enough smokers so that the scene will be disrupted.

Planting operations are obvious at Sir George Williams University, which is directly opposite local narcotics headquarters.

Surveillance of individuals is also common, but seldom constant.

Credit must be given to the squad for being among the continent's fastest raiders. One recent report stated that the time taken to run up one flight of stairs, knock down a door, run up another flight of stairs, knock down a second door, and enter a room, took a total of 13 seconds. This report came not from the squad, but from the owner of the raided house.

Thoroughness may reach the point of complete bedlam when a place is being searched from top to bottom.

No warrant is required for a search to be made, and as little as a seed is sufficient for a sentence to be meted out. Most smokers, therefore, have a stash outside their own residence and bring home only enough to be smoked in an evening.

The law

Possession and trafficking in marijuana are both illegal and carry ridiculously heavy penalties. Trafficking includes not only the sale of marijuana, but also giving, transporting and sending. The maximum penalty for possession is seven years imprisonment. Trafficking carries a maximum penalty of life imprisonment. Importing carries a minimum penalty of seven years, and a maximum of life imprisonment.

Recent sentences in Montreal indicate a growing leniency on the part of the judiciary towards marijuana smokers. Convictions in the last four months have resulted in sentences of 3 months, one month, eight days, 1 day, and 1 1/2 years suspended. All of these convictions have been on possession charges.

The sentences might have been much greater, judging from past convictions. The realistic attitude displayed by the judiciary would seem to coincide with the wider acceptance of marijuana as harmless. Hopefully, this influence will spread to the legislators, and we may look forward to the day when these archaic and unwarranted laws will be repealed.

Harvey Keppel

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Genesis Rediscovered

At the Foot of Sinai

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by George Farkas

At the Foot of Sinai is a collection of poems by George Farkas, a fourth-year student at McGill. As its title implies, much of the poetry is replete with biblical allusions and style. The book is divided into two parts. The first is a series of individual poems, many of them personal, but with enough of an anecdotal style so that they don't cloy. One gets a feeling of the concerns of the poet and his treatment of them. There is his statement about poetry itself:

Voltaire, you hated me and
[Shakespeare;
Shakespeare was saved, —

but I am burning in the flames.
burning in the flames.

This occurs in the context of the road to be travelled, bringing to mind the similar metaphor of Robert Frost. There seem to be other American influences, notably Whitman's, as in a later poem, *The Third Psalm of Elisha*:

I am the people and their
[qualities.

I am all that is within them.

If one begins to think that these lines smack of the pretentious, however, one is at once reassured by the ironic lines of *A Glance at the Elbows on the Street*:

we know
that canonizing culture
is only a poetic experience
when elbows don't shine
too much.

The poet's treatment of Auschwitz in the poem *Before Justice*, where he contrasts a prophet's sorrowful faith with a man's intense refusal to even stare at the

red blood, mud flowing in the
[path,

and the torn-down gatepost
marking the center

is powerful in that you know he feels but will not judge the world on that basis and yet powerless in that the full force of the image is reduced by its dispassionate appeal. This tension is characteristic of his poetry. You get the feeling that the poet burns, that he's trying to deal with really crucial problems and yet the full power of the way he meets them does not yet come across; in large part, I felt, because his technique is not yet fully developed. The images are too soft for the toughness of the themes, as in the poems *Before Justice* or *Yes I Am Naive or Go To It*. The poet makes you feel somehow that he knows it as he states in one place,

We are a river
flowing flowing flowing
through a world, oceans
and tears
and at another,

I cannot even see
Joshua's heel flickering
at the foot of Sinai

It is in the latter half of the book, however, where the poet excels. He patterns his poetry after the Five Books of Moses, after each poem, supplying commentary which in itself is poetry. The poetry is very lyrical and very affirmative, and here the artist's craft is more akin to his message. The poet has re-explored the story of Genesis and discovered his own meaning and re-explored his people and done the same with them:

I saw the dream of my fathers,
I saw the dream of my sons,
I saw the dream of my people,
— it was my dream.

The use of the commentary is a novel one in modern poetry, and the experiment is both refreshing and effective. Aside from the poem-within-the-poem idea, the poet has managed to capture the delight and the wisdom of Rashi (the most noted of the Pentateuch commentators). For this experiment itself, the book is well worth reading.

Stephen SCHECTER

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REVIEWS

JOE HILL

The Théâtre du Nouveau Monde is currently putting on *On N'a Pas Tué Joe Hill*, a French translation of Barrie Stavis' play dealing with the famous songwriter and labour martyr of the early twentieth century. For those unfamiliar with the history, Joe Hill was convicted of capital murder and executed, not because he was or was not guilty, but because he was a Wobbly, a member of the Industrial Workers of the World whose basic motive was to assemble all labourers into one international union and "decide, once and for all, who was to run the world, the bosses or the workers."

The part of Joe Hill is played by Jean-Louis Roux (always remembered as Ovid of "The Plouffe Family") who also translated and directed the production. Although he is probably the one responsible for unnecessarily keeping almost the entire play at a hysterical pitch, it is also he who deserves the credit wherever the play is convincing; for, by and large, Roux is the only member of the cast who thoroughly appreciates the proud wretchedness and bitter-sweet humour of the working class, or, at least, the only one who communicates it to the audience. Thus, whenever Roux or the script is successful, whenever the members of the audience are made to understand the difference between the working and managerial classes, they cannot, also, help but notice that the other members of the cast are not working class people who, moreover, have failed to perceive the very subtle mannerisms of

working men which distinguish them: perhaps the way they carry themselves, the lift to their heads.

Besides Roux, others who deserve honourable mention are Jacques Godin in his role of Ed Rowan, secretary of the IWW, and Bernard Lapierre who is appropriately demonic as he portrays John T. Moody, the copper boss and the object of the miners' strike. Also on the positive is Victor Désy, whose slouching, secretive manner aptly fits his part as Tom Sharpe, the worker who accepts Moody's bribe and initiates the frameup of Joe Hill. Other members of the cast are generally adequate with the exception of René Bellegarde as Ben Winton, a Negro member of the Union. The part was obviously written with the image of a man with Paul Robeson-like power; instead we are given Bellegarde whose tenor voice, if he has any voice at all, is lamentable to say the least, particularly as it is he who delivers the potentially moving eulogy at the very end of the play.

The lighting, costumes, staging, etc., are all, collectively, moderately successful; moderately, because it's almost impossible to capture the drabness of a Utah mining town on a naturalistic stage which similarly inhibits the effectiveness of the union rally scenes or the 2 mile long funeral procession referred to in the text of the play. Understandably, then, the more intimate scenes are the most successful. The one which immediately comes to mind is the scene containing the final desperate appeal of Marshall, Hill's attorney, before the Board of Pardoners. As the five members of the committee are standing solemnly on a slightly elevated platform and Marshall goes through his long and passionate speech, the attorney is suddenly transformed to the prosecutor by this simple visual, and the pardoners, now more like criminals in an identification lineup, are on trial.

If nothing else *On N'a Pas Tué Joe Hill* serves as an interesting and valuable commentary on the progress of the labour-socialist movement. Despite the fact that crucial characters such as Elizabeth Gurly Flynn and Bill Haywood are left out of the script, the play is historically faithful to the spirit of the Joe Hill episode and the labour struggle in general of 1916. More interestingly, the current production of the play and the reaction of the audience at the Comédie-Canadienne is a significant comment on the present situation. As little as fifteen years ago, such a drama would not have been allowed in Quebec altogether; thirty-five years ago the production would have been interpreted as a clear provocation, a call to strike. But the polite applause which today greets the end of the play is copper king Moody's greatest victory and suggests a less subtle irony to the title of the play, *On N'a Pas Tué Joe Hill*.

by Chaim Tannenbaum

MARAT/SADE

The Marquis de Sade, after being admitted into the asylum for the insane at Charenton, engaged his fellow inmates in activities which today might be called attempts at group therapy. One of these reportedly was an enacting of the assassination of Jean Paul Marat by Charlotte Corday. Hence the title of Weiss' play — *The Persecution and Assassination of Jean Paul Marat as Performed by the Inmates of the Institute of Charenton under the Direction of the Marquis de Sade*. With such a historical setting plus Peter Weiss' intimate acquaintance with totalitarian regimes (he had to flee Nazi Germany), one would expect not only a tense and shocking drama but also a searching presentation of implications of political ideologies of the left and right. The play as performed at Place des Arts last weekend was neither tense, nor shocking, nor very profound. It appears that Weiss, the production and the Grande Salle were equally to blame. Place des Arts is too large and the seats are too plush and remote to enable the audience to feel involved in the action on the stage and the emotional involvement of the viewer is absolutely essential to the impact of this drama.

Weiss' style is Brechtian not only because of his similar use of the chorus but because he is more concerned with a critique of the phenomena of power on a historical than on an individual level. Because in one sense no people's lives are so little their own as those of people in an insane asylum, we have a constant analogy to people whom power manipulates. When Roux, in the finale screams to choose, to take sides, he is trampled by the entire cast yelling "Revolution, Revolution, Copulation, Copulation", sex being the only possible revolutionary act in a totalitarian society. But the manner in which De Sade's ideology is contrasted with that of Marat was very ineffective. It is difficult enough, as it is, to keep interest in philosophical argument on stage but in the conversations between Marat and de Sade there was little more than superficial discussion open to various interpretations by the left and the right. De Sade argues nature's indifference while Marat explains why enemies of the state must be killed.

The enormous amount of movement on stage is incredible but it very often appears to be only for economical advantage

or atmospheric effect with no other apparent link with the drama. As far as the sanity of the inmates was concerned, imitating the physical characteristics of the insane is not enough to convey their emotional agony, and except in the case of Roux and Charlotte Corday the play gave the actors too little chance to do this.

Dramatic tension was almost negligible. The Marat/de Sade dialogues were merely dialogues and the singing and Charlotte 'Corday's being told that it was not yet time to plunge the dagger soon became boring. What became most interesting were the intricacies of the stage movement and the economy of set. The acting, despite the rave reviews, lacked conviction. Perhaps that's why the original production had to disband because of emotional strain.

S. Noots

IOLANTHE

Iolanthe is an excellent example of Gilbert's craftsmanship. The speed with which it gets off the mark, once the Chorus of Fairies has entered the Arcadian landscape and introduced itself, is quite admirable. In a very short time the whole of the complicated and fantastic situation is made clear to the audience — *Iolanthe's* crime in marrying a mortal, her death sentence commuted to penal servitude for life, her pardon, the existence of her son Strephon and Acadian Shepherd, half mortal (his lower half) half fairy (his upper half, waist up) his engagement to Phyllis, the Acadian shepherdess who is also a ward of the chancery, Strephon's inability to get the Lord Chancellor's consent to their marriage and the Fairy Queen's suggestion that she might help him get into Parliament. Not a moment is wasted in getting all this across the footlights, and stroke follows stroke of the characteristic Gilbertian humour, each rising logically out of the other.

Up to this point, the operetta has been concerned with fairyland only, but Strephon gives us the first hint that the fairies are coming to London and are going to mix themselves up with the law and the government, and that the world of Fantasy is going to be superimposed on the matter-of-fact world with most surprising results.

After the lovers have had their short scene together, the stage is left empty for one of the most effective entrances that Gilbert ever contrived —

that of the procession of the Peers. The sight of these magnificent personages before whom the masses and the lower classes are called to bow the knee, marching in their own imitation of the sounds of trumpets and cymbals, is irresistibly comic. And when they are followed on to the stage by the Lord Chancellor, in his less colourful but equally dignified official robes and a full-bottomed wig — both of which he continues to wear throughout the play, so that the man is never separated in our minds from his office — disrespect reaches its ultimate height.

The operetta resolves into a series of intricately contrived and humorous scenes wherein the Lord Chancellor and the peers join the fairy kingdom, each acquiring a delightful 'tripping' fairy for their own private enjoyment, the reconciliation of the lovers, urged on by their parents' blessings and even the reunion of Strephon's mother and the Lord Chancellor, who also happens to be Strephon's father — a resolution fitting any Gilbert and Sullivan operetta. The final curtain leaves one applauding, but also wondering why on earth it took two and one half hours for the Lord Chancellor and the Peers to decide to join the 'fairy kingdom' when the rewards are so obvious to everyone from the outset. But alas, Lords will be lords, and the wait is more than endurable, for a plebian audience.

And now for the long awaited critique which no doubt the cast has been anticipating. The show opened with the typical lengthy Sullivan overture, admirably conducted by Helen Davidson. Her enthusiasm and zest held the orchestra even at moments when the pitch faltered.

The fairy chorus was not exactly what they claimed to be — that is, dainty little fairies and their choreography, if it was that — well it looked as though they really needed *Iolanthe* back again to make up their dances and songs. Fairies don't march!

The fairy queen was very well portrayed by Rosemary de Catanzaro. She was in character throughout the operetta and unfortunately was one of the only voices in the cast that carried throughout Moyses Hall. Phyllis played by Lynda Mickleborough has a charming voice but somewhat inaudible at times especially in the first act. Well I must admit that Bruce Pettitt as the Lord Chancellor carried the show. Every gesture showed a professional touch.

J. A. and H. A.

The Review

published every Friday in the McGill Daily, the review is a magazine of political, social and cultural comment.

Editor Stephen Schecter

Assistant editors Tsip Corber and Barry Tarsis

Contributors to this issue Pierre Fournier

Writ in Water/Play'd in Fire

Writ in Water / Play'd in Fire is a drawing-room melodrama in one act, written by Christopher O'Donnell, a young man at Harvard. The play is having its first Canadian production at Sandwich Theatre this week, and I urge you not to miss it. It is one of the worst plays I have ever seen and it is marvellous fun.

It would be impossible to summarize here the situation or the action of the play; it's hopelessly confusing. There are nine characters, all in the same family, and even the genealogical tables in the programme isn't enough to clear up the infinite complications that arise. It's all about this dead playwright whose last play was actually about his own family. Only, it wasn't he who really wrote it. It was really one of the characters on stage. That's not all. You'll never guess who's been sleeping with whom. And on it goes.

The play begins with the theatrical gossip of an "All About Eve", but the melodramatic revelations soon place the play more in the class of "Peyton Place". Add to this a modern sprinkling of incest and Albee et voilà. The only thing to say is that the play was posthumous before it

was written. If anyone questions whether or not drawing-room drama is through, let them see "Writ". Even J. B. Priestley's bombs are more contemporary than this outrageous, utterly de trop soap-opera.

The playwright was apparently aware of its failings. If the play is writ in water, at least it can be played in fire. Unfortunately, the director has treated the play with kid gloves, allowing his actors to attempt a sensitive, naturalistic style of playing. Impossible. With this relic, the only hope was to camp it up for laughs (it gets quite a few, anyway) or play it with complete abandon, tremendous pace and the surefire conviction that the junk the characters are spouting is really important. And why not. If Britain's National Theatre revives Pinero, anything goes.

Since the characters lack any subtlety whatever and have only a few moments to convey all their personality, the best approach is to play it BIG. The two most successful performances are acted with every stop pulled out. Rod Symington, as the commercial, sell-out director, who "lusts after" his niece, was a delight in

stripe-checked suit, bowtie and New-York Times, curling his moustache as he leers at Mona. Even more fun was Tova Wisenthal's Kate, the super bitch-mother. Entering half-way through the play, veiled and wearing black, she Tallulahs across the stage and with throaty pazazz takes over. These two performances along with Helen Solley's virginal Mona (the actress manages to cuddle a teddy bear on stage without embarrassing us) were successful. Unfortunately, many other good actors, including Pamela Todds and Martin Kevan, were drowned in the water, evidently embarrassed at the lines they had to speak. Self-consciousness was the last fault of Michael Hanifin's performance in the role of the play's protagonist, the young homosexual, disgusted at the family decadence. Mr. Hanifin expresses passion by shaking his abundant hair, anguish by clutching his thighs and excitement by flapping his hands à la Bette Davis. When the character's grandmother commented on the fact that he was without shoes, I couldn't help but reflect that they might have helped to weight him down.

Incidentally, it is interesting to notice that the women, like Albee's, are all Fire Island fictions — grasping, man-eating butches, bitches or nymphs, castrators of the play's weak, sensitive actor and playwright figures. The two fairly presentable females are conspicuously sexless, the 16-year old maiden, Mona, tightly holding her rose or senile, post-sexual Grandmama Amy. The brilliant Mr. Albee can pull off this sort of misogynist attack, but not the so-phomoric Mr. O'Donnell.

There are, however, other saving graces. The show is not badly staged, characters usually moving about swiftly and slickly (although the turning over of the dead man's ashes and most of the fight scenes were extremely clumsy). The costumes and props were excellent. The set, especially, was a remarkable job. It all helps to cover the creaks in the play and covering up this play certainly needs.

by Peter Whitzman

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of Player's
filters.



Glenayr

Kitten

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SO PRACTICAL



638/690

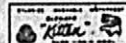
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Seymour Mayne

Montreal and Vancouver

When Seymour Mayne was thirteen he was struck by a paroxysm of religious fervor and decided that someday he would be a rabbi. That year he was enrolled at Herzliya High School and met a certain Irving P. Layton. No, it wasn't a rabbi he really wanted to be — it was a... a poet! That event wasn't too unusual. In fact, it was only the eccentric pupils in Irving Layton's high school classes who didn't want to be poets. The odd thing about Seymour is that he stuck to it tenaciously. A mutual friend of ours — a sometime poet — keeps a cow's skull on his bedroom wall. Every time a poet falls by the wayside — he tells us — he gleefully pulls out a tooth. That skull is almost toothless now, but of those few that remain, you can be sure there is a nice, sharp incisor for Seymour.

Seymour Mayne was once a Montreal poet. He is now a Vancouver poet. Such a relocation for a banker or public relations writer is innocent enough, but for a Canadian poet in the mid-sixties it is highly significant. For Seymour has made this trip not only in a purely physical sense, but in an artistic sense as well. The contrast between his latest collection of poems, *From The Portals of Mouseholes* and *Tiptoeing on the Mount* which preceded it by less than two years is striking.

As an adolescent, Seymour grew up in the world of Montreal poetry. Montreal poets were urban poets in a time when city-dwellers lived in steamy slums or in mahogany-lined mansions — but not in precast concrete horrors. Montreal poets were ethnically self-conscious. The Jewish poets, for instance, infused their work with themes and imagery derived from their own cultural background. They also wrote about French Canadians (A.M. Klein) and Westmounters (Layton). Many of them were leftist — in the old sense of the term. Their work was often preoccupied with social problems à la Auden. They shovelled coal and waited on tables to put out thin poetic periodicals like *First Statement*, in which budding poets like Louis Dudek wrote pitiless tirades against critics and Eng Lit professors. They peaked in the late forties and early fifties. But times have changed. People are now picking up Irving Layton in the same spirit of nostalgic reverie that used to be applied to Tennyson and Bliss Carmen. The Poetic Pole of Canada is unstable and now it seems to have shifted a few thousand miles westward to Vancouver B.C., whither has gone Seymour.

The feel of Vancouver (through its poetry) is in sharp contrast to that of traditional Montreal with the ghetto streets and personalities, ash-cans and limousines, cultural friction. Rather, it has the feel of a vast, unstructured suburb surrounded by wilderness — one in which space, emptiness predominates, rather than crowding or conflict. It is one in which nature is suggested by infinite, seeming, unfathomable sea-shores, rather than by tangible, familiar lakes, ski-slopes and woods.

And human interaction neither fills nor mitigates this emptiness. It is always the chance, the unfulfilled

encounter of two passersby. People do not so much exist as leave traces, bits of evidence of their existence; a girl's red rubber boots, a forgotten hat, an empty bridge, a deserted street. It is a world of silence, rather than of conversation; of possibility, rather than of events. It is also a timeless world, one in which all time has been frozen into the present, in which change has been abolished and objects, whether man-made or natural, are often viewed not with comprehension, not even with a desire to comprehend, but with the mere consciousness of their existence.

Seymour Mayne's latest poetry is far from exhibiting all the qualities of the new B.C. idiom. But he has used many of its techniques to his advantage. Take breath-groups, for example — the technique of breaking up the verse into short, orally manageable units. Used by poorer poets, this device ends up in poetry seemingly written by — or for — asthmatics. Seymour uses it successfully in many poems, to produce lines very close to clear, natural human speech.

The emphasis upon simplicity has also had a very favourable effect on Seymour's work. That peculiar bag filled with strange tricks with Greek-sounding names that poets used to carry around has been turned upside down and emptied to the bare essentials. The difference is like that between a baroque extravaganza and a modern hard-edge painting. The ridiculous, far-fetched conceits, the outrageous puns that used to fill — even form the basis of — most of Seymour's poems are gone. Left without this literary clockwork, Seymour has got down to the business of saying what is on his mind.

Another technique — this is an extremely striking one — is the use of cinematic sequence. In *Cracks*, this technique is used so effectively that a moving picture of two lovers in a darkened room flashes stroboscopically through the reader's mind.

It is more than a matter of technique. The feeling of emptiness pervades his poems. There is much that is oriental about this work — a playing with silence, space, hesitation. Little haiku seem embedded in many of the poems. But the emptiness goes further. This is probably the most striking contrast in the new work. The eagerness, the budding lustiness, and enthusiasm which characterized Seymour's earlier poems seems to have collapsed like a fake floor, showing a black and hollow pit beneath. Now we have emptiness:

There is so much room
on the lawn
So much unoccupied space...
(The Hollows)

Separation and loneliness counterpoise the external emptiness. Chant, a poem of force and economy, ends:

Leaving your first woman
Makes you
proud.

Here separation is affirmative, but in most of the poems it results in intense loneliness. In *The Drive* transience is counterpoised against signs of permanence: homes, mountains. But even the hills begin to dissolve into their geological impermanence. We can see what he is getting at

now. It is the poetry of non-commitment, of non-attachment. The question he keeps asking is — how close can I get without being caught? A built-in detachment. The warm houses, the tourists "moored to their bungalows" attract him in his loneliness, even through his contempt. And yet, he must keep his distance. Women are also objects of separation. They are never endowed with feelings or even consciousness of their own, but are a backdrop for the poet's own sense of isolation. An exception is the poem *Cracks*, although even this poem ends in a savage cry of alienation.

The softness of this poetry, its non-interference, its unwillingness to meddle or impose itself either on nature, city or any other aspect of experience is its strength. But it is also its weakness. Like abstract painting which very quickly broke down into a few basic clichés — hard edge, dribble, pockmark, etc. — there is a lack of individuality in the work of many of the poets working in this idiom — even though Olson and Creeley were highly original creators. But with few exceptions — New love is

one — there is an essential sameness in the work of their numerous followers. The feeling one gets is that of a black and white film taken by an anonymous, self-propelled camera which moves through streets, rooms and parks indiscriminately. It is clearly agonizingly sincere, but it lacks any hint of vitality, humour or even lust. It is like the vision of an LSD-taker full of odd, interesting configurations, distortions of time, space, but with an odd draining away of the emotions.

Seymour Mayne's poems are set somewhat apart in that an obviously personal loneliness permeates the loneliness of his new medium. But the poems, if anything, often come too close to that level where personality becomes dissolved and emotions become fleeting, subjectless emanations. Still, many of the poems in *From the Portals of Mouseholes* are not only interesting, but moving and striking. Seymour Mayne has amply digested these new techniques, but his own personal flavour is struggling to re-emerge.

by K.V. Hertz

Dr. Govinda Chandra Dev

Pakistani professor

Dr. Govinda Chandra Dev, Chairman, Dept. of Philosophy, University of Dacca, Pakistan, now a visiting Fulbright Professor in the United States, visited McGill a few weeks ago at the invitation of the Institute of Islamic Studies and Pakistan Students' Club.

Professor Dev delivered a series of talks at McGill. On Wednesday, January 24, he addressed the Humanist Society at 1 o'clock, the Institute of Islamic Studies at 4:30 in the afternoon and the Islamic Society at 8 p.m.

In his address to the Humanist Society, Professor Dev talked on Science and Religion. He emphasized that at this critical hour of history when science has made the whole world physically one, religion should introduce in man a sense of spiritual unity and thus make for a better world. In this synthesis of science and religion he visualizes the future of man.

At the Institute of Islamic Studies, he spoke on the philosophy of the unity of man and creation in *Vedanta*, the oldest spiritual literature of the Hindus. He tried to show that this philosophy of unity has a logical basis. But he laid greater emphasis on the practical aspect of this philosophy of unity. He looks upon it primarily as a philosophy of love which can restore the equilibrium of human society and make for peace today.

In his analysis of the nature of mysticism in the Islamic Society meeting, Professor Dev tried to show that mysticism is characterised by an awareness of the limitation of the intellect as well as of the practical inadequacies of life. Mysticism, according to him, is an immediate experience of the unity of the world. He said that it has a scientific basis and is not barred by the limitation of climes and age.

Himself a citizen of Pakistan, and a prominent member of the Hindu Community, Professor Dev was the guest speaker at the annual function of the Pakistan Students' Club of McGill on Friday. He spoke with emotion on the role his country is playing in the sphere of human relations. The ideal of Pakistan, he said, is humanism — a humanism based on equality and brotherhood of man which alone can achieve peace. In fact Islam, the elan of the aspirations of Pakistan, literally means peace. Hence the goal of Pakistan is peace, both national and as well as international. In this broad-based humanism Professor Dev finds the future of man. According to him, it is wrong to think that the moorings of Pakistan are sectional; Pakistan stands for peace and prosperity of all irrespective of caste, creed or colour.

Professor Dev is widely respected in his country as a thinker, social reformer and an eloquent speaker. He has a few friends in the Faculty of McGill and a good number of students studying in different departments.

Abdur Rabb
Institute of Islamic Studies



MCGILL FILM SOCIETY

Special Announcement

Series I — Change of Program

We regret that we shall be unable to show **THE TRIAL** this year. Unfortunately there is no print available in Canada at this time. Instead we shall be substituting a most interesting and controversial film called **FREAKS**. This film which was made in 1932 by Tod Browning was considered too shocking for extensive commercial release but has been seen by many film societies in Canada and the U.S.

IMPORTANT — Times and place of "Freaks" showing:

Saturday and Sunday March 11 and 12, PSCA, 6:30 and 9:00. — NO SHOWING FRIDAY MARCH 10.

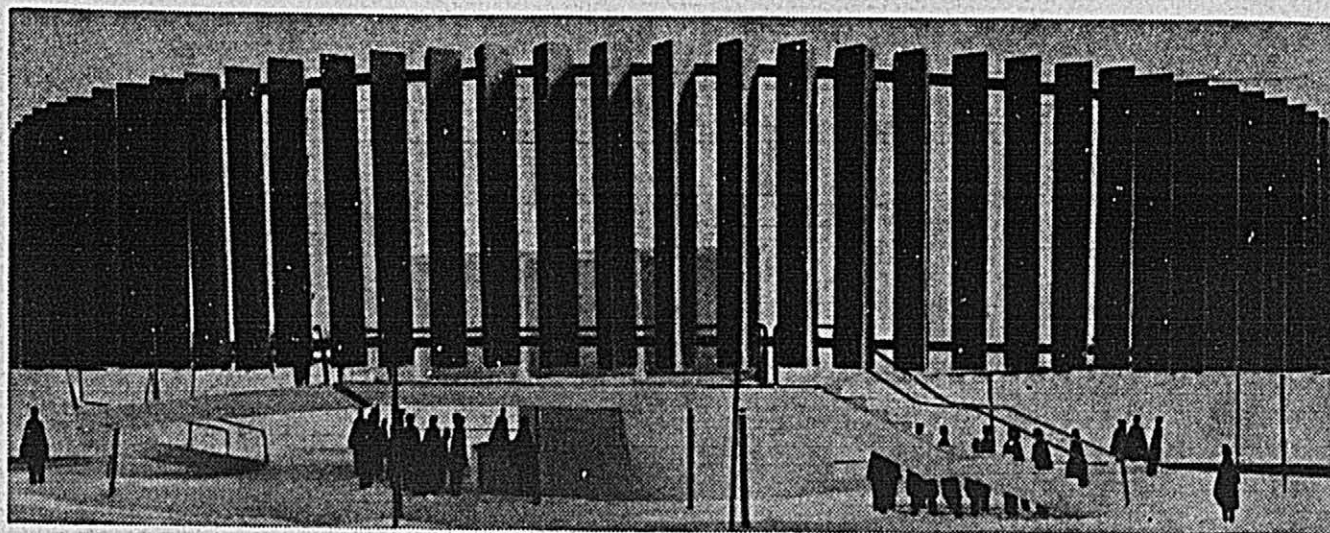
Series II International 35

MURIEL — To be shown March 4, 6:30 and 9:00, PSCA — NOT March 18

LES LIAISONS AMOUREUSES to be shown March 18, 6:30 and 9:00, PSCA — NOT March 4.

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NEWMAN: Starvation Supper followed by a panel discussion with Dr. McQueen, Dr. Mary Hartman, and Dr. Harry Goldsmith on "Women in the World".

LATIN AMERICAN SOCIETY: General meeting for elections Union B26, 2 pm. Attendance is compulsory for all members.

MUSIC SOCIETY: Two Glenn Gould films. "On and Off the Record." L 219, 1-2 pm. Admission 10 cents, members free.

PSYCHOLOGY CLUB: "The Toymakers", A film on mental rehabilitation in our society. E-204, 1:05 pm. Please come early.

ANGELICAN CHAPLAINCY: Lenten Eucharist with "The World of the Schizophrenic". Canterbury House, 3555 Union St., 5 pm.

MATH SOCIETY: Six short new films in colour and sound. L-132, 12-2 pm.

MCGILL FILM SOCIETY: Silent Series: "Nanook of the North" and "Les Deux Timides". Eng. 204, 8 pm.

CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP: All those interested in "follow-up", meet at 1 pm, Room 307.

CURLING CLUB: Would you believe 1-5 pm at the Caledonia Club? Last chance! GINGKO: All interested in selling the mag, come to 409 at 1 pm.

SAVOY SOCIETY: "Iolanthe", Moyses Hall, 8:15 pm. Tickets \$1.25 students.

ASSOCIATION AT MCGILL TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM: Meeting, 1 pm, Union to collect petitions.

MCGILL FLYING AND NAVIGATION CLUB: "ILS and Radar Approach Voice Procedures" at 1 pm in MacDonald Engineering Bldg Room 280. Discussion concerning Pilots' International Association. Everyone welcome.

ISA: Constitution Revision Committee, 1 pm, B41. Compulsory attendance.

Saturday, March 4

MCGILL FILM SOCIETY: International 35 presents "Muriel" by Alain Resnais — not "Les Liaisons Amoureuses" (to be shown March 18), 6:30 and 9 pm. PSCA. **CURLING CLUB:** MacDonald Baby Brier all day. Support your team.

MEXICO PROJECT: Dance at Newman Centre, 8:30 pm. Music, beer, 75¢. Everyone invited.

CHINESE STUDENTS' SOCIETY: Film show, "Three Loves and 'Scenic Formosa'" with English subtitles. PSCA, 2:30 pm. Everyone invited, non-members 25 cents admission.

Sunday, March 5

ANGELICAN CHAPLAINCY: 10 am Holy Eucharist at Phi Epsilon Pi Fraternity 3559 University St. The liturgy interpreted through ballet. Breakfast afterwards, 8 pm: Discussion: a study of Christian Faith. **MOC:** Free ski lessons. Bus leaves Roddick Gates for Glen Mtn at 8 am, returns 77 pm. Certified instructors. For information, call Dan Wade 721-6874 (night), 844-6311, local 1553. Cost \$5.50.

Monday, March 6

CHEMICAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA: Business meeting and election of next year's officers. All members are urged to attend. Otto Maass 112, 1 pm.

JUDO CLUB (MEN'S): Meeting room 14 Gymnasium, 6-7 pm. Attendance compulsory. Club elections and grading results.

MATH SOCIETY: "Thoughts on the Foundations of Geometry" with Prof. W. Kuyk. E-117, 1 pm.

ARMENIAN STUDENTS' CLUB: Architecture in Armenia by A. Orakian. Slides, photos, and model. Union 123, 1 pm. All welcome.

CURLING CLUB: Election meeting at 1 pm in Arts W-5. Please attend.

MEXICO PROJECT: "That Man From Rio", L-132, 8 pm. 50 cents.

SANDWICH THEATRE: "Impromptu", by Tad Mosel, Union Theatre, 3rd floor, 1:10 pm. Admission free.

Tuesday, March 7

CHORAL SOCIETY: Regular practice, Union Ballroom, 5-6:30 pm.

MEXICO PROJECT: "That Man From Rio", L-132, 8 pm. 50 cents.

P & OTUS OPEN MEETING: 7:15 pm McIntyre Medical Building. (Room to be announced on 1st floor). "Talk on LSD and Other Drugs". Speaker: Dr. McDonald.

SANDWICH THEATRE: "Impromptu" by Tad Mosel, Union Theatre, 3rd floor, 1:10 pm. Admission free.

Wednesday, March 8

HISTORICAL SOCIETY: Prof. Donald C. Savage of Loyola College to speak on the "Mau Mau", 8 pm, the Council Room, 8th floor, Leacock.

ARMENIAN STUDENTS' CLUB: General elections to be held today at 1 pm, Union B-24.

SOCIOLOGY SOCIETIES of SGWU, Loyola, U of M, and McGill present the fourth conference of their seminars on education tonight at 8 pm in Leacock 26. Dr. J. Tascome from Loyola will be speaking on "Spatial and Ecological Factors in Education". All are welcome.

BILL 25: Open meeting at 1 pm in L-26 to discuss facts and action. Mr. John Perkes, Pres. of the Quebec Home and School Association, will be one of the guest speakers. Sponsored by SDU.

SANDWICH THEATRE: "Impromptu", by Tad Mosel, Union Theatre, 3rd floor, 1:10 pm. Admission free.

Thursday, March 9

CHORAL SOCIETY: Regular practice, Union Ballroom, 5-6 pm.

SANDWICH THEATRE: "Impromptu" by Tad Mosel, Union Theatre, 3rd floor, 1:10 pm. Admission free.



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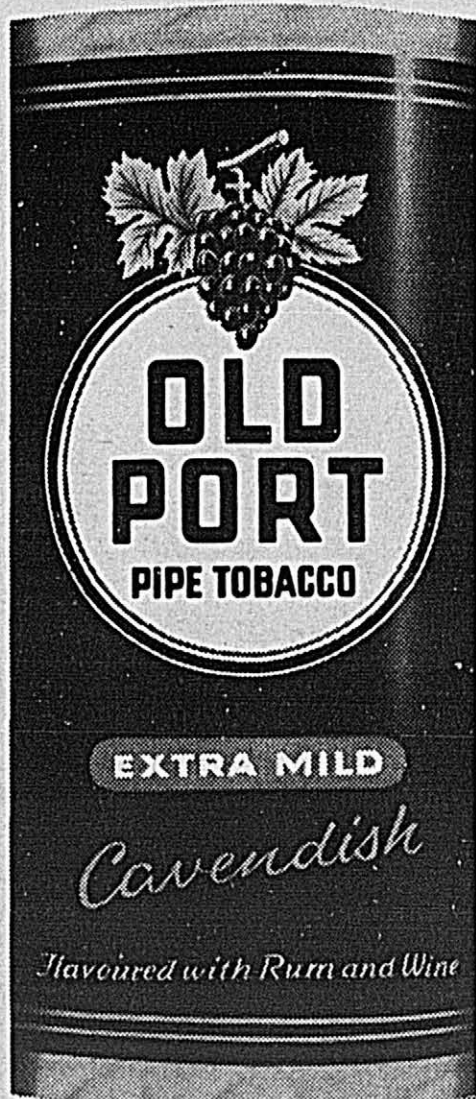
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It has become somewhat of a tradition over the past few years for the outgoing Daily sports editor to close out the year with a sentimental goodbye and a word of thanks for the staff that helped turn out our pages. Although I have at times taken a new tack to churn out our pages, I will not digress from tradition.

Many people have shared in the production of the sports pages and I want to personally thank everyone for their enthusiasm and contribution to the cohesive team spirit. Specifically, I want to thank:

— Dave "Red Fisher" Carin, heir apparent, for an outstanding job on Redmen hockey and as Tuesday night desk editor.

— Ralph "Kingfish" Coviensky who supplied many laughs with his drunken antics and who flooded the pages with the Indian cage stories.

— Seymour Kaufman, for his bangup job on JV hockey and his help to often harried desk editors.

— Don Macpherson, who was lured out of retirement in the second term and who added to the staff with his wry sense of humor and experience on Thursday desk.

— Norm "Hoss" Bell, who was cool under fire, both on Sunday desk and covering coach Mooney and his cage squad.

— Derek Muir, who went about his job in a quiet but efficient manner.

— Barbara "10538" Harris for her enthusiasm and her graciousness in accepting our taunts. ("It's eleven against eleven...")

There are others who did not play major roles but who will undoubtedly be gracing the sports pages for many years to come. Mark, John David Fitzpatrick Nash, Ricki, Murray (M.D.) Ian the elusive Scribe, Jaan Pill, who added a lot with his cartoons.

We hope we haven't forgotten anyone in this list but if we have, well there's always next year.

It has been great working with this staff throughout the year and I suppose we really should mention one other body who has helped to make the pages interesting. To the many coaches of the intercollegiate teams, a big thank you from all the staff for your co-operation throughout the year.

Baillie captures second team berth

Zimmer named to all star quintet

Redmen cage standout Shelly Zimmer was named to the OQAA Eastern Division first all star team for the second consecutive year yesterday.

Red and White stars Roger Baillie, Mike Aneckstein and Peter Small were also honored by the league's coaches. Baillie was chosen to the second team



SHELLY ZIMMER
"The shot" cops a spot

while Small and Aneckstein were given honorable mention.

Zimmer paced the Redmen scorers and placed fifth in the

league scoring race with a 16.9 point per game average. Aneckstein played in only three of the Red and White's six league encounters but turned in 48 points for a nifty 16 marker average while Small put on a closing rush and finished with 11.2 average.

Jim Erickson, Laval's 6'5" transfer from Michigan State, was the only unanimous selection to the dream team. The Rouge et Or star led the loop point parade with a big 25.5 average and led the Lavalmen to second place. Erickson's teammate Byron Lasalle was also named to

the first squad while Gilles Goulet was chosen for the second five.

The division champion Queen's Golden Gaels captured two positions on each team. Pete Scobie, the runner-up to Erickson in the scoring derby, with 18.8 per game, and Ron Walsh were picked on the first team while Ted Waring and 5'5" perennial star choice Doug Fraser made the second team.

Pierre Brodeur, third leading scorer with 18.7, rounded out the second all star squad and was the only University of Montreal player to be so honored.

OQAA Standings

	W	L	PF	PA	Pts
Queen's	5	1	418	343	10
Laval	4	2	406	386	8
McGill	2	4	418	444	4
Montreal	1	5	367	436	2

Lecture cancelled

Professor George Thomson, head of the Department of Greek at the University of Birmingham, has had to cancel his visit to McGill this week because of illness. Thomson was to deliver a free public lecture today on "The Continuity of Hellenism".

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High-flying Hawk finds nest in Valley of the Blue Giants

Johnny (Hawk) Taylor, with 28 points, was the only Redmen puck-chaser to break into the Top Ten SIHL scorers.

The scoring title was taken by Toronto's Paul Laurent, who reached the half Century mark by amassing 24 goals and 28 assists. The Monteith brothers were next with 45 points, while the Blues' Ward Passi, Murray Stroud and Gord Cunningham followed next.

Rich Clark of Western and McMaster's Grant Heffernan were the only other heathens to break into the top ten.

Waterloo's Marc Ruest copped "most penalty" honors.

The sudden death playoff series begins tonight in Toronto, with Western slated to go against Waterloo and Queen's facing the Blues in a double-header. The final match, which will determine the SIHL's representative in the Canadian College Championships, will be played tomorrow.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY

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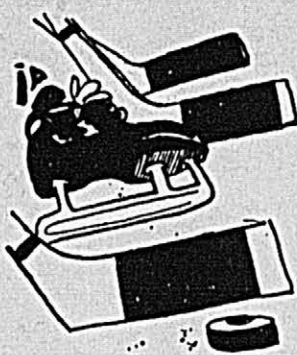
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Spotlight on Hockey

by DAVE CARIN

Earlier this week a man who is called Dave Copp left for Toronto and the Senior Intercollegiate Hockey League finals.

Copp did not take his hockey squad with him; he went as a spectator to watch Waterloo, Western, and Queen's present heavily favored Toronto Varsity Blues with some token opposition. Copp, as you may have heard, would have liked to have his Redmen team make the trip to the Good city, and participate. As a member of the coaching fraternity, the kindly mentor regards the four team playoffs as something very desirable, a sort of small reward for the season's sweat.

Copp's skaters didn't even come close to making the finals — what they did do was finish eighth in the nine team loop behind such mediocre opposition as McMaster, University of Montreal and Laval. It's kind of disappointing in a way, because a guy can remember when the Redmen were right up in the thick of the playoff race, even as high as the third spot for a period of about 24 hours. The squad was riding high at this point but the Blues burst their bubble the next weekend hurting them so badly that they didn't win a game in the second half of the campaign.

The Redshirts' egos weren't so crushed that they couldn't get up for the remaining games, they just didn't play the same brand of shinny they displayed in their first seven games. Offensive proficiency mysteriously disappeared, and was replaced by a feeble, inconsistent attack. As for the defensive situation, Copp knew he was icing a largely inexperienced clutch of athletes, and reality caught up with them in their final nine contests.

The Redmen share the inglorious honor of having allowed the most goals scored against them in the SIHL. Jimmy Tennant had to reach into the net 99 times to fish out the puck since he was beaten for all but two of the opposition's goals. One hundred and one is a fairly healthy sum, twenty-three goals healthier than last year's total.

The Redmen's little hockey games weren't all that bad. Johnny "the Hawk" Taylor managed to contribute some exciting moments, so did Bert Halliwell and Jerry Kostandoff. Brian Kelly provided a lot of laughs and young David Mutch raised a few eyebrows and bumps. With eighty candidates on the coach's "possible next year's Redmen" list and only a few veterans leaving the scene, the future might even be good.

Yahatama Segalowitz?

In all of the cavernous arenas that this tourist has visited over the year, the partially grown men who play small boys' games have performed before crowds of fun seekers, some large, most small. The den reserved for dressing in the Winter Stadium was the scene of several moving scenes... When Coach Copp's athletes return to the barnlike structure next year, names like Bob Berry, Brian Chapman and Yahatama Segalowitz may adorn the roster.

Let's wait and see.

JOCKSTAPPERS

As this year of athletic nightmare on top of travesty draws to its logical conclusion, we of the sports staff would like to make a modest contribution to all by mentioning the few that have added to our enjoyment and, more often, horror by their mere presence, whether in body or spirit.

The regulars are a bunch of good heads, and we couldn't think of a nicer, sweeter gang to share our suffering, but where are they when we've got a 14-inch hole? You may well ask.

We do have this one problem, though. What does — two elephants were washing themselves in a bathtub when one said to the other, "pass the soap" and the other replied, "no soap, radio" — mean to you? By the way, it is a joke. If you understand please call Ralph.

You may well ask: "What's going on? What's happening?" Well, friends, this is what happens when the losers have hung up their sweaty uniforms for another year and the jockstrappers have nil to fill their 14-inch holes. You may well ask.

On the more serious side of things, we would like to pay homage to all those who have made this task tolerable and who no doubt blow their minds come the 'morrow or come the banquet over unique filler.

Blow your minds, Buff, JJ, Halmy, Scribe, Derek, Seymour, Ralph, Doc, Mark, Barb and others. We really wanted to run this garbage in 6-point, but you know how 6-point looks in a 14-inch hole.

With exams pressing the issue, we are forced to pack it in for another year. One more issue faces us now. After working for the fearless leader, the dispenser of tearjerking masterpieces, and the maker of intra-departmental tremors we see no reason to take it in a sober way.

There are those of us, however, who do not have to worry about exams and the like. We're kind of glad to give the middle finger to the sweat, ulcers, news spasms and lousy C-M meals at one 60-cent meal chit per.

The seasons have been long-often too long — and in most cases we've done the limit to suppress our nausea by often groveling before the altar of ambiguity when pressed or taking off for a quick group grope to recharge our engines.

Anyway, we've decided to run this in 6-point after all. We figure the jockstrappers have outlasted the rest of this sorry journal all year, and we should make the term complete by out-bushing the other departments. It ain't easy, friends.

We lift our glasses to all those who have expended time or energy in driving us to this sorry state. Ron and Pete say that Charlie is the greatest — Jim and the rest doubt it. Here's to Mike and the rest of the Crew who have lifted their share during this time of hard travelin'.

We've just gotta extend a cheery hello to the Phi Kappa pledges and all the ships at sea, the Zoo gang, the Beast and Friend, 14-JSK and everybody else. A Cheery hello.

There were moments when Brian and Ed pulled us through the long season when our illness forced us to miss the games. A big thanks and it's really too bad you got stuck but you asked for it in a weak moment. Here's to Dave who still misses his beard but little Steve will soothe the wound with his ability to cool the thunder of Thor. Shall the star who missed the train but wouldn't tell me 'cause it wouldn't look good with the big center fold out that never ran.

And last, but not least, thanks to Scribe, Carin, Kingfish and Doc, who ventured into the pit for one last stand. Ron: If you've stuck with us this far, don't bother to read the rest. If we're short, have them lead it out. Salut aux Imprimeries (whaa??). Exeunt stage left ACE and NORM, giggling.

Sholzberg...

(Continued from page 1)

"The chief fault of my administration," she said, "was that we started new things without sufficiently explaining to the students the basis for our actions. We should have tried to make the apathetic students interested."

Asked if she thought there might be a return to the right in next year's elections, continuing the pendulum swing of the past two years, McCoubrey's predecessor said, "what happens next year depends on what next year's executive does. They will have to educate campus or they will fail."

She advised the new executive not to regard the election as an "overwhelming mandate" since many of those opposed to activism may not have voted because they had no real choice. Advising the newly elected student leaders to proceed with caution, Miss Sholzberg recalled that last year she was accused of autocracy although it was the first year that the Students' Society's activities were completely in the open.

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City basketball crown up for grabs Monday

by RALPH COVIENSKY

After romping through the City Intercollegiate Basketball League with a superb 9-1 record, the Indian hoopsters are in jeopardy of being upset by the University of Montreal Carabins in their quest for the Martlet Foundation Trophy, symbolic of city intercollegiate supremacy.

The Indians jumped to a 1-0 lead in the three game series by defeating the Carabins 77-71 on Monday evening, but Wednesday night found them on the short end of a 77-57 whipping at the hands of the same squad. Thus, with the series tied at one game apiece, the deciding match will be played Monday night at 8 pm in the Sir Arthur Currie Gymnasium.

Stars Confront

The competition so far has turned into a direct confrontation between the two stars of the opposing teams — the Carabins' Pierre Brodeur and the Indians' Steve Hurley. Both players have completely dominated their teams' play in the two previous games.

Hurley has potted 60 points in these contests while his adversary has accumulated 63 markers in the same matches. Since Hurley is scoring at least seven

points over his seasonal average, one would think that the Indians would be able to add enough points among the rest of them to bring their scores to a decent level, but the other team members have not been pulling their weight.

The first name that comes to mind is Steve Fraid. During the regular season Fraid was one of the mainsprings of the Indian attack. His hooks and short jump shots ruined many a team's defence and he was always the man to take down the important rebound. Fraid played fine defence and, although he always complained when called for a foul, his play in the series so far has been less than up to par.

Fraid Must Improve

Fraid simply has not been hitting inside the way he must if the Tribe is to whip the Carabins and his foul shooting, adequate during the season, has turned

against him with a horrible vengeance. Fraid has the necessary desire to regain his lost form; he has the ability to begin popping in the buckets again — and if the Indians want to win he had better.

The reason for the added pressure on Fraid's shoulders is an obvious one. Andy Orris is hampered with a bad knee and an ankle not much better. He has no reason being out on the court other than his great desire, but he too is not the player he was in previous contests. Russ Bingham has picked up some of Orris' slack on the backboards, but

Fraid must score the points that a healthy Andy Orris would have.

The unfortunate thing about the whole season is that the Indian ranks have been depleted by injury. With Jack Wessel (who broke his leg earlier in the season) and a healthy Andy Orris in the line-up, the Indians would be having little trouble with the U of M squad, but as it is, great pride and determination will have to be the equalizing factors if the Tribe wants the Martlet Foundation Trophy.

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